FEBRUARY 22, 1949

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 64, NO. 20 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Politics Shaping Up

THE Nicolet election does not mean that the Progressive Conservative party, as an all-Canada political entity, has much hold by itself upon French Canadian support. It does indicate, and this is all that Mr. Drew can look for at the moment, that some degree of association with the Progressive Conservative party is no longer fatal to a French Canadian candidate. To put it another way, it is going to do no harm to a candidate in Quebec to admit that he is as it were a "fellow-traveller" with Mr. Drew, but such candidate will probably maintain that he is not bound by the entire "party line" of the P.C. party. This attitude is facilitated by the type of organization recently adopted by the party, in which a good deal of latitude seems to be allowed to the provincial organizations. What it amounts to, of course, is that Mr. Drew can count on the co-operation of such candidates (if they win their seats) in the event of the Liberal party finding itself with less than half of the Commons supporting it.

These candidates will obviously receive a large measure of support from the Union Nationale, but that party is doing very nicely by confining its official program entirely to provincial matters, and will avoid taking any responsibility for the attitudes of the members whom it manages to get into the House of Commons, so long as that detachment remains possible. If Mr. Drew should get into power with the aid of these members, such detachment would cease to be possible, and the Union Nationale would have to admit that it had become a branch of the Progressive Conservative party, or else abandon the practice of supporting candidates who go to Ottawa to support Mr. Drew. But that is a stile which need not be crossed until it is come to; there is no need as yet for Mr. Sabourin and Mr. Duplessis to swear eternal blood brotherhood.

It is all a good deal like 1911; or perhaps even more like 1930, when Mr. Bennett, also a new man with no particular strikes against him so far as Quebec was concerned, got quite a good array of French Canadian supporters, except that in 1930 the revolt against the Liberals had not progressed nearly as far in Quebec, and Mr. Duplessis had not ousted Mr. Taschereau from the provincial premiership.

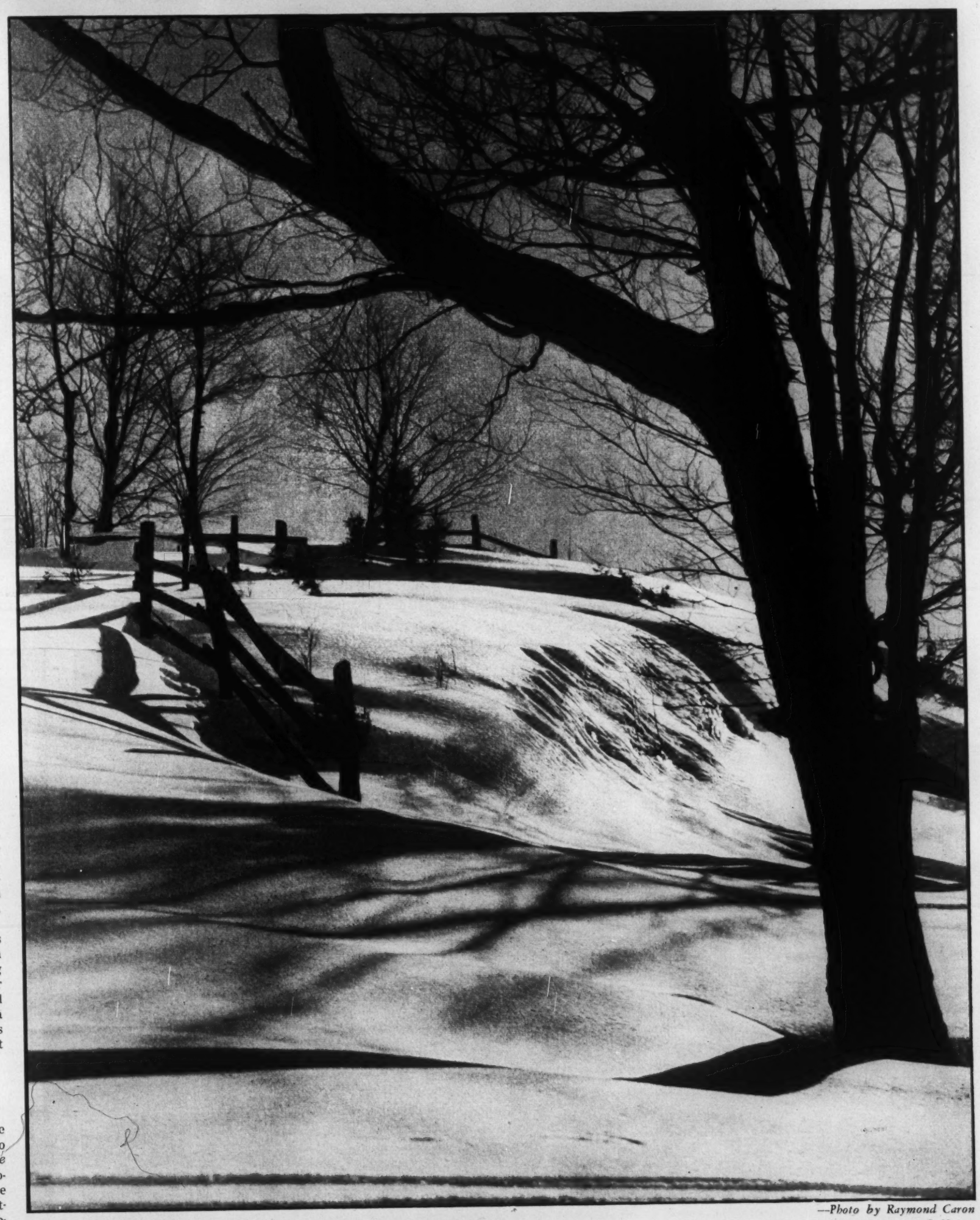
One important element in the situation is that the French Canadian voters can count with reasonable assurance on Mr. Drew not getting a majority of the whole House without their support, so that any members whom they send to Ottawa to oppose the Liberals will have a pretty strong voice in determining the policies of the Progressive Conservative party if it should get into power.

Voice or Echo?

IT IS interesting to find that notable voice of Ontario Orange opinion, the Toronto *Telegram*, rallying to the support of the *Globe and Mail* in the demand for Canadian diplomatic representation at the Vatican. We have watched rather carefully for indications of lifted eyebrows in the Letters to the Editor department, but not a lifted eyebrow has appeared, from which we assume that the readers of the late Mr. John Ross Robertson's newspaper are entirely satisfied. This is a distinct step forward towards national unity—unless of course it is merely a step towards the unity of Mr. C. George McCullagh.

It is a pity that the *Telegram*, perhaps owing to the recency of its conversion, fell into some serious errors in arguing its case. It is customary to support the case for the interchange of diplomats between Canada and the Vatican by the argument that the United States has "diplomatic representation" at the papal court; but it is incorrect to state, as the *Telegram* did, that Mr. Myron C. Taylor is "ambassador" there. He is neither ambassador, minister nor

(Continued on Page Five)



—Photo by Raymond Caron

"Now there is frost upon the hill and no leaf stirring in the wood . . . never so still has winter stood."
George O'Neil

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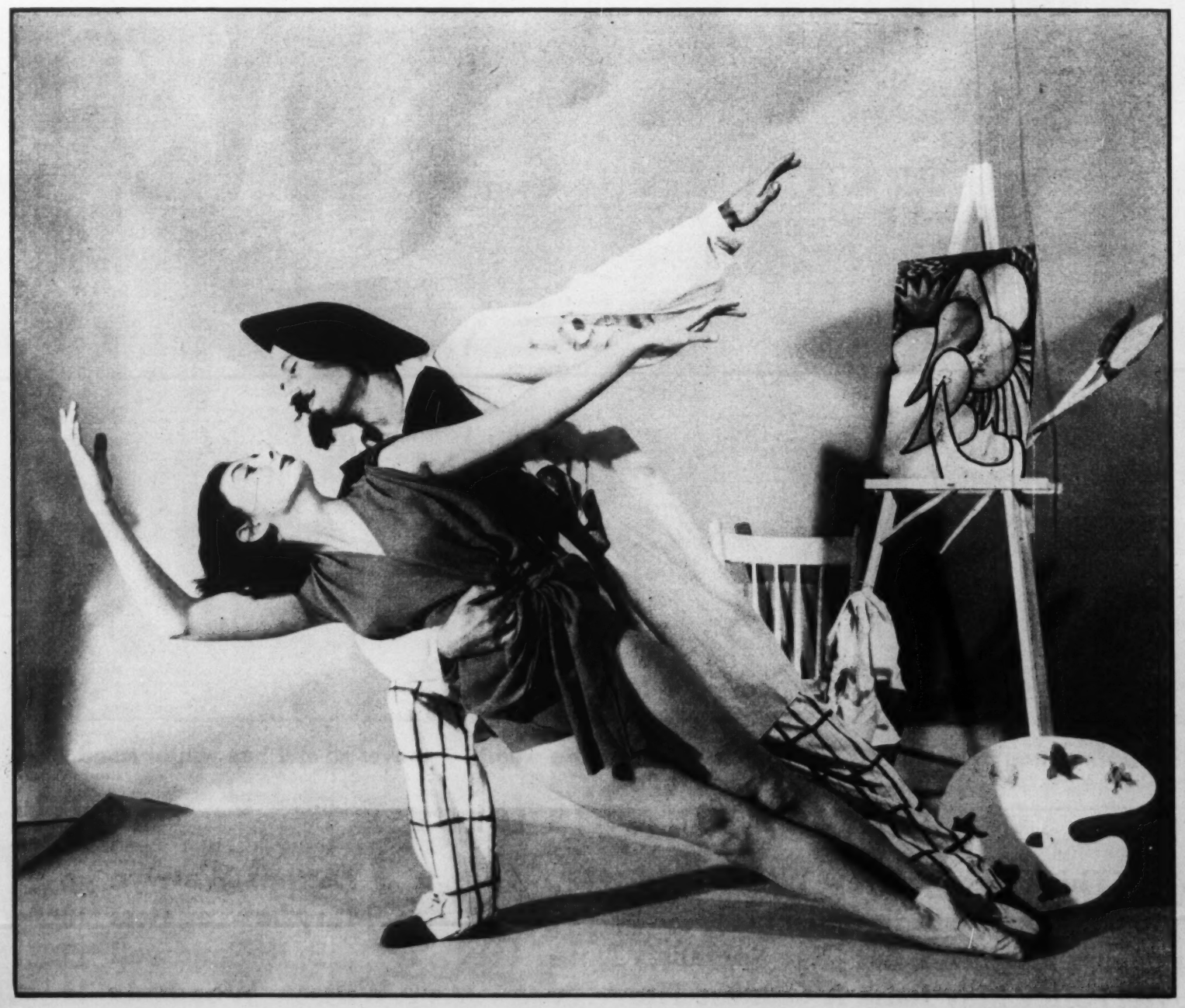
Ten ballet companies from six cities will present the second Canadian Ballet Festival next week in Toronto. Lonnie Cothron and Katharine Stewart in a production of the Mildred Wickson Ballet.

First Festival was held last season in Winnipeg. Jean McKenzie and David Adams, both of Winnipeg Ballet, have won wide acclaim.



Ballet means "Swan Lake" and "Sylphides" to many who are not familiar with this universal art form. "Phantasy of Color" danced by Sandra Bawdon and Aylmer MacDonald of the Toronto Ballet is a modern Canadian creation.

Gail McEachern, a young dancer from Ruth Sorel's Modern Dance Group of Montreal.

Ballerinas Katharine Stewart and Lillian Jarvis are both from the Wickson Ballet.

BALLET IN CANADA IS HERE TO STAY

By Harry Warlow

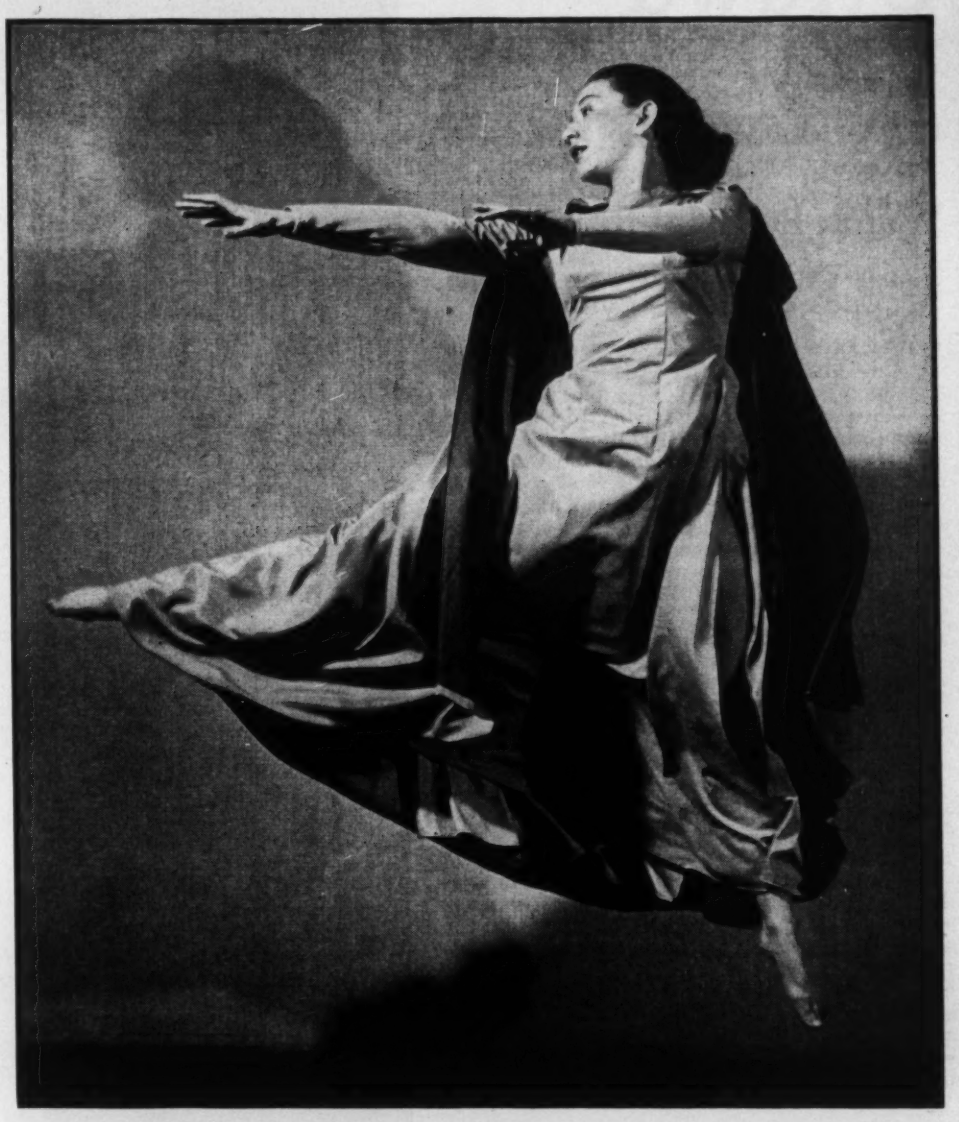
IN June 1948 a meeting of the Canadian Ballet Associates was held in Toronto. Prominent citizens were invited and interest in the possibilities of the development of a national ballet was created. From this small beginning a few short months ago mild interest has grown into active enthusiasm, and it is evident that by the time the curtain goes up on the first scene of the second Canadian Ballet Festival on Tuesday, March 1, at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, it will have reached fever heat.

To guarantee the success of the second Canadian Ballet Festival an appeal was made for financial assistance, and the response from individuals, business institutions, organizations and government bodies has been most gratifying. This has made possible the payment of the travelling expenses of visiting companies and the engagement of a large orchestra, to be conducted by Samuel Hersenhoren and Paul Scherman. Some of the ballets to be presented have been produced especially for the festival and Canadian composers have been commissioned to write original scores and to arrange much of the music. The C.B.C. is to broadcast one hour of the Wednesday evening performance and the National Film Board will film many scenes.

The first ballet Festival held in Winnipeg last April was the birthplace of "Canadian Ballet Associates", organized by David Yeddeau, Gweneth Lloyd and Betty Farrally of the Winnipeg Ballet; Mara McBirney and Beth Lockhart of the Panto-Pacific Ballet; Ruth Sorel of Montreal, and Mr. and Mrs. Boris Volkoff of Toronto. This association was formed to present annual festivals to encourage the work of all dance groups and to enable Canadian dancers eventually to earn their livelihood in their own country. Canadian studios have already developed top-ranking dancers and many of these are now with the world's great ballet companies.

THREE groups were represented at the first Festival—Winnipeg Ballet, Volkoff Canadian Ballet and the Ruth Sorel Modern Dance Group of Montreal. This second festival will present ten groups next week: the original three joined by the Panto-Pacific Ballet of Vancouver, Ottawa Ballet, Hamilton Ballet and four other groups from Toronto—Mildred Wickson Ballet, Bettina Byers' Academy of Ballet, Rita Warne's Toronto Ballet and Cynthia Barrett's Neo-Dance Theatre.

The enthusiasm and assistance both financially and physically which has been generated by the Ballet Festival suggests the daring and wishful thought that some day in the not-too-distant future a theatre will be endowed to stimulate Canada's wealth of talent in every branch of the arts. And nothing could be more all-embracing for a foundation for a national theatre than ballet, which embodies all the arts—music, painting, sculpture, literature, beauty of movement and décor.



Cynthia Barrett, performer-director of the Neo-Dance Theatre, whose ballet "Song of David" to music by Moussorgsky will be presented.

Bettina Byers, choreographer for the Toronto Academy of Ballet production.

The Volkoff Canadian Ballet, one of the longest established groups in Canada, has greatly developed the dance nationally. World famous ballet companies have chosen Volkoff dancers. Ruth Carse, Sydney Vousden, Helen Zwtor dash off a comic sequence.

Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Watch Political Ripples

Nicolet-Yamaska Studies Suggest P.C. Odds on Quebec Gains

NICOLET-YAMASKA already seems a long way behind, but its consequences linger on; indeed, it produced a ripple in the big political pool which will swell into still bigger rings before it subsides. It jolted the Liberals and tremendously enheartened the Conservatives.

It is likely to affect the date of the general election and it will play a big part in the pre-election strategy now being drawn up by government leaders. It answered some questions, but raised a new crop which all parties will be asking themselves earnestly between now and voting day.

Coming soon after Digby-Annapolis-Kings, it seems to show that the Liberal tide has turned, that perhaps the long Liberal ascendancy is over. It is more important than the Nova Scotia switch in a way, because the idea that the Conservatives might soon make inroads into the Maritimes was a notion commonly entertained in the Liberal party. What was still very much of a mystery was the kind of appeal George Drew's revitalized party would make in French-speaking Catholic ridings. Nicolet-Yamaska has provided one answer, and while one swallow does not make a summer, as was tritely if truly remarked, neither does it make a winter. The odds now suggest that the Conservatives will make substantial gains in the province of Quebec, possibly repeating the story of 1911 and 1930, and conceivably doing better than on either previous occasion.

The handwriting on the wall can be deciphered without difficulty. The Liberals now hold a bare majority in the House. The loss of ten seats in the Maritimes and twenty-five seats in Quebec—not an unreasonable assumption in the light of recent events—would require them to make up the deficit with gains of thirty-five seats elsewhere. If there is any Liberal in high places who thinks that many seats can be picked up readily in other parts of Canada, I have yet to hear of him. The only areas where net Liberal gains are expected in the forthcoming election are Saskatchewan and Newfoundland.

The loss of Liberal control in the House does not, of course, automatically spell a Conservative victory. One can concede the Drew party gains of 35 seats in Quebec and the Maritimes and still see nothing better than a deadlock in the next parliament. The Conservatives now have 68 members: the winning party in the next parliament will need 132. Even in the light of the decisive swing in Nova Scotia and Quebec, a clear gain of 64 seats for George Drew's party may not be possible. So far the public opinion polls herald no such upset. A Duplessis-Drew-Low right-wing coalition might do it, but this would be in many respects an unstable alliance, because founded on little more than opportunism.

•

When You Say That, Smile

M.P.'s Must Watch Voice Appeal To Put Across Their Meaning

FOR the student of words, including innuendo, there was a curious illustration in the House of Commons in the brief exchange between the Minister of Finance and Alan Cockeram (York South). Oddly enough, you can say that a member has an interest in agriculture or the fishing industry, and thereby flatter him; you can say he has a *special* interest in farming or fishing and still be thought highly complimentary.

But if you say, as Mr. Abbott did about Mr. Cockeram in connection with the gold mining industry: "I am aware of the special interest which he has in the matter," you impute, according to the interpretation put on the words by the member for York South, that there is something improper about this interest.

Mr. Cockeram waited until he could read the exact words in Hansard, and then rose to a question of privilege. "My only interest is that of a Canadian," he said, "and I resent the imputation contained in the minister's words."

Mr. Abbott, however, was not shaken. "I said what I know to be a fact. My hon. friend has a special interest in the subject on which he questioned me. I have reason to know that, because on numerous occasions he has spoken to me about it; he has made numerous speeches in the house on the subject, and I made a completely accurate statement of fact."

—*Photo by John Steele*

SAMUEL HERSENHOREN, outstanding conductor, will take part in musical direction duties for the week of the second Canadian Ballet Festival. On March 4 Mr. Hersenhoren will also guest-conduct the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's "Pop" concert.

The whole incident raises the problem of how much can be said by vocal inflection or emphasis which is not in the written word itself. "When you call me that, pardner, *smile*". The member from York South may have heard, or thought he heard, a lot more emotional content in the adjective "special" than the casual reader of Hansard could possibly detect.

•

Liberal Sail-Trimming

Opportunists, Cynics, Left-Wings Look Over Future and Past

THE opportunists are not confined to any political party in Canada. Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the high command of the Liberal party to trim its sails drastically so as to make a maximum appeal to the Canadian voter in the coming election.

This school of thought would argue that the Liberals lost in Nova Scotia and Quebec because of high taxes, Dominion-Provincial relations and the Atlantic Security Pact. There will be anguished cries from short-sighted partisans to come down out of the clouds, to ignore the "ivory tower" boys, to slash taxes to the limit, to spread benefits freely, to abandon the 1945-46 Dominion-Provincial policy, and soft-pedal the international program which is so unpopular in parts of Quebec.

Though cynics and know-it-alls in areas far from Ottawa will perhaps laugh this off, there are far-sighted men of vision as well as opportunists in all parties. And there is a wing of some strength in the Liberal party today, including several of the most influential members of the cabinet, who think that it would be far better for the future health and integrity of the Liberal party to go down fighting on its present policies rather than to try to scrape through one more election by a shameless about-face.

The Bennett "New Deal" of January 1935 is a warning about the futility of such attempts at unprincipled vote-catching. The Liberals probably cannot win a clear majority in the next election even by abandoning their current policies; and there may be good sense as well as principle in the argument that they should stand pat on cyclical budgetting, on the 1945 Dominion-Provincial program and on the Atlantic Security Pact.

Those who argue this way claim that the Liberal stand will eventually be vindicated by events. Some of them contend that the spiritual vigor of the party would not be impaired by a period in opposition, that the party has accumulated some bad wartime habits and some excess baggage which political defeat would tend to eliminate. And finally there are the cold-blooded realists in the party who suspect that we are moving down from the post-war economic peak and that it would serve the long-term interests of the Liberal party to have some one else responsible for policy during the next five years.

•

A Central Solid Front?

A P.C. Axis of Ontario-Quebec Has Never Gone Very Far

IF NICOLET-YAMASKA means that the Progressive-Conservative party has found a formula for breaking into the solid Quebec "bloc" of the past 32 years, it may spell the immediate discomfiture of the Liberal party and a stalemate if not a Drew victory in the next general election.

But even party supporters who sincerely believe that either of these results would have deplorable short-run effects on the country must go on to reflect that (a) it is vital to the survival of our parliamentary system that an alternative party must be available to which the people can turn when they tire of the party in power, or when it ceases to warrant their support; (b) that if the Conservatives are to remain a truly national party they must some day soon find a basis of appeal to the four million French-speaking electors; and (c) that it is a far healthier condition for each of the two major political parties to draw part of its strength from each of the two central provinces than it is to have one party relying so heavily on one or another of these provinces that the provincial influence dominates its whole federal attitude.

There is still another possibility, of very grave threat to the periphery of Canada, namely, that one party could capture for a long period both central provinces. Not, since the Act of Union in 1840, have Upper Canada and Lower Canada presented a solid front: and it is probably in the interests of the rest of Canada that an Ontario-Quebec axis in the political field has never gone very far, or lasted very long.

Passing Show

"THE right to think properly" is one of the fundamental freedoms of the province of Quebec, according to a speech by Mr. Duplessis on February 7. If you think improperly you get padlocked—for thinking.

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"Mr. Herbert Morrison gave a warning against making extravagant election promises." Oh that his words could be heard at Ottawa!

•

If everybody works a forty-hour week, and forty-hour week will not produce all the thing

that everybody expects to enjoy, somebody will have to go without some of the things.

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Czechoslovakia is said to be run by Action Committees, which is natural enough seeing that they are the only people who dare to take any action.

•

"The central tack of the Labor-Progressive party is the defeat of the war parties." As all parties except the L.-P. P. are war parties this is quite a large tack.

•

That's a Pretty Plane, Wasn't It?

When I hear the deafening jet-planes go
In their screaming cacophony of curves,
It occurs to me that at last I know
Just what they mean by a war of nerves.

J. E. P.

•

Canadians who are getting a little tired of the question "Who broke up the Dominion-Provincial Conference?" may reflect that it will probably be settled by the next general election.

•

Mr. St. Laurent says there is nothing anybody can do about the rights granted to the U.S. in the Newfoundland leased bases unless the U.S. will modify them. We don't know; what about applying the Russian technique and making the Americans get to their bases by airlift exclusively?

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"Average MPP Is Much Like You and I"
—*Globe and Mail* headline

Let's hope his grammar's better.

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Lucy says five cents seems like an unlucky omen for the Liberals. In 1930 it was a five cent speech, and in 1949 a Nickle-et election.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President and General Manager of Publications; E. L. Patchet, Treasurer; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Executive Secretary and Comptroller.

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MONTREAL, Birks Bldg.; VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.

Vol. 64, No. 20 — Whole No. 2913

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

chargé d'affaires; his title is that of "special envoy," and according to the latest Information Please Almanac there is no reciprocal representative from the Vatican at Washington. This case is an excellent argument for the sending of a special envoy by Canada to Vatican City, but not for the establishment of an embassy.

"Having Regard To"

NOW that the terms on which Britain is to purchase Canadian wheat for the closing years of the four-year term of the wheat agreement are in process of settlement, a great deal is being heard of a phrase which attracted little attention in the early stages of that transaction. One of the clauses of the agreement is being commonly referred to, and quite accurately, as "the have-regard-to clause", because it provides that in settling the price of wheat for the closing years the two governments shall have regard to the sacrifices which have been made by the Canadian wheat growers in the previous years.

This is a kind of language which is common and proper enough in transactions between governments which affect only the general, common, national interests of their peoples. It is eminently proper that Canada, for example, in billing Great Britain for services rendered or goods supplied by the Canadian people as a whole, should be required by the agreement to have regard to the effects of certain more or less countervailing transactions in the other direction. But the price of wheat was not fixed for sale by the Canadian people as a whole; it was fixed for sale by the Canadian wheat farmers, and it is not any claim by the Canadian nation as a whole, but a claim by the Canadian wheat farmers, that Great Britain is obligated to have regard to. And it seems to us that this kind of language is much too vague to be suitable for such a transaction. We now know that although the price of wheat for the closing years has actually been settled, it has not been settled "having regard to" the sacrifices made by the Canadian farmers in the first years, and that the actual cash value of that "regard" has not yet been determined and quite possibly never will be determined.

This is precisely the sort of danger which Mr. Eden had in mind when he spoke in Toronto the other day and said that one of the risks of state trading is that negotiations between governments may foster ill-will which would never arise if the transactions were diversified between merchants.

Where It Came From

THE twelfth edition of Bartlett—the book needs no other title—has appeared (McClelland and Stewart, $8). It is the second edition under the editorship of Christopher Morley, who is not only a great collector of quotations but also a great creator of them. A most honest man withal; he steals "the short and simple flannels of the poor" from Gelett Burgess, prints his own appropriation, and then adds the source in a footnote! A most modest man also; his best thing appears not under the Morley heading but in a footnote to something not nearly so good by David McCord, who said: "I want to know not his earning power but his yearning power", to which Morley went one better with "There are three ingredients in the good life: learning, earning and yearning".

Quotability does not seem to be a Canadian literary characteristic. Here is Stephen Leacock, not quite adequately represented, since "All boarding-houses are the same boarding-house" does not appear; and here are two of the Roberts family, and Bliss Carman, and a bit of Lanigan's "Ahkoond of Swat", and Richard Maurice Bucke (you'd forgotten him, hadn't you?), and one item of Duncan Campbell Scott (who gets into the index oddly as Duncan William Scott), and John McCrae (who gets into the index as John McCrea—dear, dear!), and a little Sam Slick; but that is about all, and not much in a list of 2,900 authors quoted.

Morley-Bartlett is easy to revise because it is arranged by periods, and the expansion in the new edition is all post-Kipling. The English counterpart, Benham's "Book of Quotations" (Clark Irwin, $6.50), is straight alphabetical, and the additions have to go in a Supplement. Much less complete than Bartlett on very recent authors, Benham is very comprehensive on the older ones, and includes 463 pages (just half the book, excluding indexes) of items from other languages and non-literary sources, including a great collection of proverbs. But for a really lavish collection of proverbs we must resort to the Oxford Dictionary of English Proverbs revised by Sir Paul Harvey (Oxford, $8.75), and even then we get no Scottish or Irish ones.

Proverbs are of course never written by authors; they are like folk songs, grown in the community. As they usually have many variants they can best be indexed by their most characteristic word, which is the method adopted in the Oxford book. As they ultimately get themselves quoted by some author who gets into print, they can be dated from their first such appearance, but the author did not invent them, and they may have been current for centuries before he wrote them down. Most of the proverbs here cited got into print around 1600, but Langland and Chaucer provide a good many, and a few go back to 1300. "To miss the bus" is dated 1915.

U.S. ELECTORATE
DREW
CANADIAN ELECTORATE
IT WAS REPORTED THAT OWING TO INCREASED SOCIAL ACTIVITIES MR. ST. LAURENT INTENDS LEARNING TO DANCE
JACKLES

WONDER IF HE TOOK LESSONS?

Going to the Dogs

IT IS always entertaining to study the views of our ancestors as to the pace at which the world was going to the dogs in their time and the reasons which they advanced to account for the deterioration. But we confess that we were a little surprised the other day to come across a passage in a letter of 1839, written by no less a broad-minded person that Thomas Arnold of Rugby, in which the writer deplores the growing childishness which he finds in English boys of the period, and says that he does not know to what to ascribe it, "except to the great number of exciting books of amusement, like Pickwick and Nickleby, Bentley's Magazine, etc., etc. These completely satisfy all the intellectual appetite of a boy, which is rarely very voracious, and leave him totally palled, not only for his regular work . . . but for good literature of all sorts, even for history and for poetry."

The supply of "exciting" mental pabulum, which is now by no means confined to books, but extends to the cinema and the radio, is so vastly greater today than in Arnold's time that we can only wonder what the great schoolmaster would have thought of the prospects of a nation brought up in its youth on soap operas and horror films, television prizefights and crime magazines, comic strips and newspaper "cheesecake". Have our young people developed a resistance, an antibody, against these influences, or are they in danger of being even more "totally palled" for good literature than the young people of 1839?

Two Power Shortages

THERE is no doubt about it that we owe the Ontario Hydro, and all public-ownership people everywhere an apology for having suggested that a privately owned power utility would never get itself into the position of having to cut down the supply of electrical current which it had contracted to make available to its customers. The entirely privately owned public utility of British Columbia Electric has been compelled during recent weeks to curtail somewhat severely the supply of electrical current to the population of Vancouver and adjacent municipalities. The two power enterprises are not, however, entirely on the same footing in regard to this deplorable failure to live up to contractual obligations, and the difference has been well expressed by ex-Mayor J. W. Cornett of Vancouver in a letter to the *Province* of that city .

"There are two things basically," says Mr. Cornett, "which cause power shortage. The first is insufficient installed capacity to meet normal requirements; the second is highly unusual weather conditions which cause a temporary inability to meet normal requirements even with adequate installed capacity. The Ontario Hydro Commission suffers from both these conditions; the B. C. Electric system suffers from only the latter."

If the term "installed capacity" be interpreted as meaning the minimum capacity at the least favorable rainfall conditions which engineers should be required to take into consideration, we think that this distinction is valid. The rainfall conditions which have prevailed in the areas from which Ontario Hydro draws its supplies have not, we think, been beyond what cautious engineers should have estimated as a possible minimum. The ice conditions which have affected the B.C. Electric were highly abnormal and extremely temporary, and no B.C. power consumer has dreamed of installing substitute sources of power such as have been common in Ontario.

Change at Ottawa

THE atmosphere of the House of Commons at Ottawa is markedly different from that of the legislature at Queen's Park, and there were those who, before Mr. Drew transferred his activities, were inclined to think that he was better fitted for the latter than for the former. That idea has had to be modified in the light of his performance to date on the front opposition bench; Mr. Drew has been doing better at Ottawa, putting up a better show, than he did at Queen's Park. He has, under considerable and very deliberate provocation, kept well within the accepted limits of parliamentary decorum, and once or twice it was the government front bench and not the opposition one that lost its temper.

We make no apology for using the word "show," and Mr. Drew need make no apology for putting up a show. The impression made on the electors by the performance of their representatives in the law-making body is a most important part of the democratic process, and has special importance in the session preceding a general election. The fact that the Conservatives did not put up a very good show under the leadership of Mr. Bracken had a good deal to do with the low quotation on their electoral prospects. In an ideal world parties would no doubt be judged solely by their policies and their governing abilities, and not at all by their skill in tossing verbal tennis-balls to and fro across the Clerk's table; but in the world we live in the tennis game is a large part of the conflict.

Probably the least profitable part of the debating, from the show point of view, is that which has been devoted to the autopsy on the Dominion-Provincial conference. Autopsies are seldom exciting, and the question who killed this particular Cock Robin has, we suggest, very little interest today for the great majority of Canadians. Mr. Drew has now made his position on it clear, and might well leave it at that. We doubt whether even the offer to call a new conference has much electioneering value for the Conservatives. As a method of carrying on government the Dominion-Provincial conference has not much to recommend it, and as a method of effecting constitutional changes it suffers from the fact that no rules of procedure have ever been devised for its operations.

Old Style Editor

THE late F. D. L. Smith, who in recent years was a frequent contributor to the columns of SATURDAY NIGHT, was perhaps the last survival in Canada of the old type of political editor who believed with profound and completely disinterested conviction that the party which he supported was the only party which had the right to govern Canada and the only party which could possibly govern it well. His opposite number was J. W. Dafoe of the Winnipeg *Free Press*, and now that they are both gone the breed may well be extinct. The conditions which make it possible for an enterprising financier in Toronto to combine the Liberal morning paper and the Conservative morning paper in one, and then to add to his holdings the only evening paper which is not owned by a charitable trust, are not favorable to the careers of editors with intense political convictions.

Fortunately Mr. Smith's devotion was not confined to the Conservative party, or he would have been a lost man after the disappearance of the *Mail and Empire*. He was equally devoted to the service of the national Red Cross and of the Church of England in Canada, and these causes kept his pen busy and his heart warm for the last twelve years of his life. His acuteness of mind and his loyalty caused his friendship to be valued by thousands all over Canada.

The Witness's Oath

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MEMO TO HELEN

("Charged with careless driving when her car rammed a fire-plug, Jean —— was released when the associate city counsellor said she was 'too pretty to prosecute'."—St. Louis news item.)

AS LONG as your features are pretty,
Don't bother to learn how to steer;
Don't clutter your mind with such trifles
As Caution, or Shifting the Gear;
Instead of the brakes, use a hydrant;
Run down whom you please, without fear
Of stuffy old judges in courtrooms,
Yes, even when loaded with beer . . .

But you, with a face like a hatchet,
Had better be careful, my dear.

J. E. P.

Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Watch Political Ripples

Nicolet-Yamaska Studies Suggest P.C. Odds on Quebec Gains

NICOLET-YAMASKA already seems a long way behind, but its consequences linger on; indeed, it produced a ripple in the big political pool which will swell into still bigger rings before it subsides. It jolted the Liberals and tremendously enheartened the Conservatives.

It is likely to affect the date of the general election and it will play a big part in the pre-election strategy now being drawn up by government leaders. It answered some questions, but raised a new crop which all parties will be asking themselves earnestly between now and voting day.

Coming soon after Digby-Annapolis-Kings, it seems to show that the Liberal tide has turned, that perhaps the long Liberal ascendancy is over. It is more important than the Nova Scotia switch in a way, because the idea that the Conservatives might soon make inroads into the Maritimes was a notion commonly entertained in the Liberal party. What was still very much of a mystery was the kind of appeal George Drew's revitalized party would make in French-speaking Catholic ridings. Nicolet-Yamaska has provided one answer, and while one swallow does not make a summer, as was tritely if truly remarked, neither does it make a winter. The odds now suggest that the Conservatives will make substantial gains in the province of Quebec, possibly repeating the story of 1911 and 1930, and conceivably doing better than on either previous occasion.

The handwriting on the wall can be deciphered without difficulty. The Liberals now hold a bare majority in the House. The loss of ten seats in the Maritimes and twenty-five seats in Quebec—not an unreasonable assumption in the light of recent events—would require them to make up the deficit with gains of thirty-five seats elsewhere. If there is any Liberal in high places who thinks that many seats can be picked up readily in other parts of Canada, I have yet to hear of him. The only areas where net Liberal gains are expected in the forthcoming election are Saskatchewan and Newfoundland.

The loss of Liberal control in the House does not, of course, automatically spell a Conservative victory. One can concede the Drew party gains of 35 seats in Quebec and the Maritimes and still see nothing better than a deadlock in the next parliament. The Conservatives now have 68 members: the winning party in the next parliament will need 132. Even in the light of the decisive swing in Nova Scotia and Quebec, a clear gain of 64 seats for George Drew's party may not be possible. So far the public opinion polls herald no such upset. A Duplessis-Drew-Low right-wing coalition might do it, but this would be in many respects an unstable alliance, because founded on little more than opportunism.

•

When You Say That, Smile

M.P.'s Must Watch Voice Appeal To Put Across Their Meaning

FOR the student of words, including innuendo, there was a curious illustration in the House of Commons in the brief exchange between the Minister of Finance and Alan Cockeram (York South). Oddly enough, you can say that a member has an interest in agriculture or the fishing industry, and thereby flatter him; you can say he has a *special* interest in farming or fishing and still be thought highly complimentary.

But if you say, as Mr. Abbott did about Mr. Cockeram in connection with the gold mining industry: "I am aware of the special interest which he has in the matter," you impute, according to the interpretation put on the words by the member for York South, that there is something improper about this interest.

Mr. Cockeram waited until he could read the exact words in Hansard, and then rose to a question of privilege. "My only interest is that of a Canadian," he said, "and I resent the imputation contained in the minister's words."

Mr. Abbott, however, was not shaken. "I said what I know to be a fact. My hon. friend has a special interest in the subject on which he questioned me. I have reason to know that, because on numerous occasions he has spoken to me about it; he has made numerous speeches in the house on the subject, and I made a completely accurate statement of fact."

—*Photo by John Steele*

SAMUEL HERSENHOREN, outstanding conductor, will take part in musical direction duties for the week of the second Canadian Ballet Festival. On March 4 Mr. Hersenhoren will also guest-conduct the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's "Pop" concert.

The whole incident raises the problem of how much can be said by vocal inflection or emphasis which is not in the written word itself. "When you call me that, pardner, *smile*". The member from York South may have heard, or thought he heard, a lot more emotional content in the adjective "special" than the casual reader of Hansard could possibly detect.

•

Liberal Sail-Trimming

Opportunists, Cynics, Left-Wings Look Over Future and Past

THE opportunists are not confined to any political party in Canada. Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the high command of the Liberal party to trim its sails drastically so as to make a maximum appeal to the Canadian voter in the coming election.

This school of thought would argue that the Liberals lost in Nova Scotia and Quebec because of high taxes, Dominion-Provincial relations and the Atlantic Security Pact. There will be anguished cries from short-sighted partisans to come down out of the clouds, to ignore the "ivory tower" boys, to slash taxes to the limit, to spread benefits freely, to abandon the 1945-46 Dominion-Provincial policy, and soft-pedal the international program which is so unpopular in parts of Quebec.

Though cynics and know-it-alls in areas far from Ottawa will perhaps laugh this off, there are far-sighted men of vision as well as opportunists in all parties. And there is a wing of some strength in the Liberal party today, including several of the most influential members of the cabinet, who think that it would be far better for the future health and integrity of the Liberal party to go down fighting on its present policies rather than to try to scrape through one more election by a shameless about-face.

The Bennett "New Deal" of January 1935 is a warning about the futility of such attempts at unprincipled vote-catching. The Liberals probably cannot win a clear majority in the next election even by abandoning their current policies; and there may be good sense as well as principle in the argument that they should stand pat on cyclical budgetting, on the 1945 Dominion-Provincial program and on the Atlantic Security Pact.

Those who argue this way claim that the Liberal stand will eventually be vindicated by events. Some of them contend that the spiritual vigor of the party would not be impaired by a period in opposition, that the party has accumulated some bad wartime habits and some excess baggage which political defeat would tend to eliminate. And finally there are the cold-blooded realists in the party who suspect that we are moving down from the post-war economic peak and that it would serve the long-term interests of the Liberal party to have some one else responsible for policy during the next five years.

•

A Central Solid Front?

A P.C. Axis of Ontario-Quebec Has Never Gone Very Far

IF NICOLET-YAMASKA means that the Progressive-Conservative party has found a formula for breaking into the solid Quebec "bloc" of the past 32 years, it may spell the immediate discomfiture of the Liberal party and a stalemate if not a Drew victory in the next general election.

But even party supporters who sincerely believe that either of these results would have deplorable short-run effects on the country must go on to reflect that (a) it is vital to the survival of our parliamentary system that an alternative party must be available to which the people can turn when they tire of the party in power, or when it ceases to warrant their support; (b) that if the Conservatives are to remain a truly national party they must some day soon find a basis of appeal to the four million French-speaking electors; and (c) that it is a far healthier condition for each of the two major political parties to draw part of its strength from each of the two central provinces than it is to have one party relying so heavily on one or another of these provinces that the provincial influence dominates its whole federal attitude.

There is still another possibility, of very grave threat to the periphery of Canada, namely, that one party could capture for a long period both central provinces. Not, since the Act of Union in 1840, have Upper Canada and Lower Canada presented a solid front: and it is probably in the interests of the rest of Canada that an Ontario-Quebec axis in the political field has never gone very far, or lasted very long.

Passing Show

"THE right to think properly" is one of the fundamental freedoms of the province of Quebec, according to a speech by Mr. Duplessis on February 7. If you think improperly you get padlocked—for thinking.

•

"Mr. Herbert Morrison gave a warning against making extravagant election promises. Oh that his words could be heard at Ottawa!

•

If everybody works a forty-hour week, and a forty-hour week will not produce all the things

that everybody expects to enjoy, somebody will have to go without some of the things.

•

Czechoslovakia is said to be run by Action Committees, which is natural enough seeing that they are the only people who dare to take any action.

•

"The central tack of the Labor-Progressive party is the defeat of the war parties." As all parties except the L.-P. P. are war parties this is quite a large tack.

•

That's a Pretty Plane, Wasn't It?

When I hear the deafening jet-planes go
In their screaming cacophony of curves,
It occurs to me that at last I know
Just what they mean by a war of nerves.

J. E. P.

•

Canadians who are getting a little tired of the question "Who broke up the Dominion-Provincial Conference?" may reflect that it will probably be settled by the next general election.

•

Mr. St. Laurent says there is nothing anybody can do about the rights granted to the U.S. in the Newfoundland leased bases unless the U.S. will modify them. We don't know; what about applying the Russian technique and making the Americans get to their bases by airlift exclusively?

•

"Average MPP Is Much Like You and I"
—*Globe and Mail* headline.

Let's hope his grammar's better.

•

Lucy says five cents seems like an unlucky omen for the Liberals. In 1930 it was a five-cent speech, and in 1949 a Nickle-et election.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years. United States and possessions, Mexico, Central and South America, France and Spain, add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issue price, 10c per copy.

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Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President and General Manager of Publications; E. L. Patchet, Treasurer; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Executive Secretary and Comptroller.

C. T. Croucher, Business Manager — **John F. Foy, Circulation Manager**

MONTREAL, Birks Bldg.; VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.

Vol. 64, No. 20 — Whole No. 2913

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

chargé d'affaires; his title is that of "special envoy," and according to the latest Information Please Almanac there is no reciprocal representative from the Vatican at Washington. This case is an excellent argument for the sending of a special envoy by Canada to Vatican City, but not for the establishment of an embassy.

"Having Regard To"

NOW that the terms on which Britain is to purchase Canadian wheat for the closing years of the four-year term of the wheat agreement are in process of settlement, a great deal is being heard of a phrase which attracted little attention in the early stages of that transaction. One of the clauses of the agreement is being commonly referred to, and quite accurately, as "the have-regard-to clause", because it provides that in settling the price of wheat for the closing years the two governments shall have regard to the sacrifices which have been made by the Canadian wheat growers in the previous years.

This is a kind of language which is common and proper enough in transactions between governments which affect only the general, common, national interests of their peoples. It is eminently proper that Canada, for example, in billing Great Britain for services rendered or goods supplied by the Canadian people as a whole, should be required by the agreement to have regard to the effects of certain more or less countervailing transactions in the other direction. But the price of wheat was not fixed for sale by the Canadian people as a whole; it was fixed for sale by the Canadian wheat farmers, and it is not any claim by the Canadian nation as a whole, but a claim by the Canadian wheat farmers, that Great Britain is obligated to have regard to. And it seems to us that this kind of language is much too vague to be suitable for such a transaction. We now know that although the price of wheat for the closing years has actually been settled, it has not been settled "having regard to" the sacrifices made by the Canadian farmers in the first years, and that the actual cash value of that "regard" has not yet been determined and quite possibly never will be determined.

This is precisely the sort of danger which Mr. Eden had in mind when he spoke in Toronto the other day and said that one of the risks of state trading is that negotiations between governments may foster ill-will which would never arise if the transactions were diversified between merchants.

Where It Came From

THE twelfth edition of Bartlett—the book needs no other title—has appeared (McClelland and Stewart, $8). It is the second edition under the editorship of Christopher Morley, who is not only a great collector of quotations but also a great creator of them. A most honest man withal; he steals "the short and simple flannels of the poor" from Gelett Burgess, prints his own appropriation, and then adds the source in a footnote! A most modest man also; his best thing appears not under the Morley heading but in a footnote to something not nearly so good by David McCord, who said: "I want to know not his earning power but his yearning power", to which Morley went one better with "There are three ingredients in the good life: learning, earning and yearning".

Quotability does not seem to be a Canadian literary characteristic. Here is Stephen Leacock, not quite adequately represented, since "All boarding-houses are the same boarding-house" does not appear; and here are two of the Roberts family, and Bliss Carman, and a bit of Lanigan's "Ahkoond of Swat", and Richard Maurice Bucke (you'd forgotten him, hadn't you?), and one item of Duncan Campbell Scott (who gets into the index oddly as Duncan William Scott), and John McCrae (who gets into the index as John McCrea—dear, dear!), and a little Sam Slick; but that is about all, and not much in a list of 2,900 authors quoted.

Morley-Bartlett is easy to revise because it is arranged by periods, and the expansion in the new edition is all post-Kipling. The English counterpart, Benham's "Book of Quotations" (Clark Irwin, $6.50), is straight alphabetical, and the additions have to go in a Supplement. Much less complete than Bartlett on very recent authors, Benham is very comprehensive on the older ones, and includes 463 pages (just half the book, excluding indexes) of items from other languages and non-literary sources, including a great collection of proverbs. But for a really lavish collection of proverbs we must resort to the Oxford Dictionary of English Proverbs revised by Sir Paul Harvey (Oxford, $8.75), and even then we get no Scottish or Irish ones.

U.S. ELECTORATE
DREW
CANADIAN ELECTORATE
WELCOME HOME
MACKLES
IT WAS REPORTED THAT OWING TO INCREASED SOCIAL ACTIVITIES MR. ST. LAURENT INTENDS LEARNING TO DANCE

WONDER IF HE TOOK LESSONS ?

Proverbs are of course never written by authors; they are like folk songs, grown in the community. As they usually have many variants they can best be indexed by their most characteristic word, which is the method adopted in the Oxford book. As they ultimately get themselves quoted by some author who gets into print, they can be dated from their first such appearance, but the author did not invent them, and they may have been current for centuries before he wrote them down. Most of the proverbs here cited got into print around 1600, but Langland and Chaucer provide a good many, and a few go back to 1300. "To miss the bus" is dated 1915.

Going to the Dogs

IT IS always entertaining to study the views of our ancestors as to the pace at which the world was going to the dogs in their time and the reasons which they advanced to account for the deterioration. But we confess that we were a little surprised the other day to come across a passage in a letter of 1839, written by no less a broad-minded person that Thomas Arnold of Rugby, in which the writer deplores the growing childishness which he finds in English boys of the period, and says that he does not know to what to ascribe it, "except to the great number of exciting books of amusement, like Pickwick and Nickleby, Bentley's Magazine, etc., etc. These completely satisfy all the intellectual appetite of a boy, which is rarely very voracious, and leave him totally palled, not only for his regular work . . . but for good literature of all sorts, even for history and for poetry."

The supply of "exciting" mental pabulum, which is now by no means confined to books, but extends to the cinema and the radio, is so vastly greater today than in Arnold's time that we can only wonder what the great schoolmaster would have thought of the prospects of a nation brought up in its youth on soap operas and horror films, television prizefights and crime magazines, comic strips and newspaper "cheesecake". Have our young people developed a resistance, an antibody, against these influences, or are they in danger of being even more "totally palled" for good literature than the young people of 1839?

Two Power Shortages

THERE is no doubt about it that we owe the Ontario Hydro, and all public-ownership people everywhere an apology for having suggested that a privately owned power utility would never get itself into the position of having to cut down the supply of electrical current which it had contracted to make available to its customers. The entirely privately owned public utility of British Columbia Electric has been compelled during recent weeks to curtail somewhat severely the supply of electrical current to the population of Vancouver and adjacent municipalities. The two power enterprises are not, however, entirely on the same footing in regard to this deplorable failure to live up to contractual obligations, and the difference has been well expressed by ex-Mayor J. W. Cornett of Vancouver in a letter to the *Province* of that city .

"There are two things basically," says Mr. Cornett, "which cause power shortage. The first is insufficient installed capacity to meet normal requirements; the second is highly unusual weather conditions which cause a temporary inability to meet normal requirements even with adequate installed capacity. The Ontario Hydro Commission suffers from both these conditions; the B. C. Electric system suffers from only the latter."

If the term "installed capacity" be interpreted as meaning the minimum capacity at the least favorable rainfall conditions which engineers should be required to take into consideration, we think that this distinction is valid. The rainfall conditions which have prevailed in the areas from which Ontario Hydro draws its supplies have not, we think, been beyond what cautious engineers should have estimated as a possible minimum. The ice conditions which have affected the B.C. Electric were highly abnormal and extremely temporary, and no B.C. power consumer has dreamed of installing substitute sources of power such as have been common in Ontario.

Change at Ottawa

THE atmosphere of the House of Commons at Ottawa is markedly different from that of the legislature at Queen's Park, and there were those who, before Mr. Drew transferred his activities, were inclined to think that he was better fitted for the latter than for the former. That idea has had to be modified in the light of his performance to date on the front opposition bench; Mr. Drew has been doing better at Ottawa, putting up a better show, than he did at Queen's Park. He has, under considerable and very deliberate provocation, kept well within the accepted limits of parliamentary decorum, and once or twice it was the government front bench and not the opposition one that lost its temper.

We make no apology for using the word "show," and Mr. Drew need make no apology for putting up a show. The impression made on the electors by the performance of their representatives in the law-making body is a most important part of the democratic process, and has special importance in the session preceding a general election. The fact that the Conservatives did not put up a very good show under the leadership of Mr. Bracken had a good deal to do with the low quotation on their electoral prospects. In an ideal world parties would no doubt be judged solely by their policies and their governing abilities, and not at all by their skill in tossing verbal tennis-balls to and fro across the Clerk's table; but in the world we live in the tennis game is a large part of the conflict.

Probably the least profitable part of the debating, from the show point of view, is that which has been devoted to the autopsy on the Dominion-Provincial conference. Autopsies are seldom exciting, and the question who killed this particular Cock Robin has, we suggest, very little interest today for the great majority of Canadians. Mr. Drew has now made his position on it clear, and might well leave it at that. We doubt whether even the offer to call a new conference has much electioneering value for the Conservatives. As a method of carrying on government the Dominion-Provincial conference has not much to recommend it, and as a method of effecting constitutional changes it suffers from the fact that no rules of procedure have ever been devised for its operations.

Old Style Editor

THE late F. D. L. Smith, who in recent years was a frequent contributor to the columns of SATURDAY NIGHT, was perhaps the last survival in Canada of the old type of political editor who believed with profound and completely disinterested conviction that the party which he supported was the only party which had the right to govern Canada and the only party which could possibly govern it well. His opposite number was J. W. Dafoe of the Winnipeg *Free Press*, and now that they are both gone the breed may well be extinct. The conditions which make it possible for an enterprising financier in Toronto to combine the Liberal morning paper and the Conservative morning paper in one, and then to add to his holdings the only evening paper which is not owned by a charitable trust, are not favorable to the careers of editors with intense political convictions.

Fortunately Mr. Smith's devotion was not confined to the Conservative party, or he would have been a lost man after the disappearance of the *Mail and Empire*. He was equally devoted to the service of the national Red Cross and of the Church of England in Canada, and these causes kept his pen busy and his heart warm for the last twelve years of his life. His acuteness of mind and his loyalty caused his friendship to be valued by thousands all over Canada.

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AS LONG as your features are pretty,
Don't bother to learn how to steer;
Don't clutter your mind with such trifles
As Caution, or Shifting the Gear;
Instead of the brakes, use a hydrant;
Run down whom you please, without fear
Of stuffy old judges in courtrooms,
Yes, even when loaded with beer . . .

But you, with a face like a hatchet,
Had better be careful, my dear.

J. E. P.

Why This Conservative Believes George Drew Must Win In 1949

By ARTHUR WALWYN

New issues, new party attitudes, new policies and new men are the characteristics of the political strife now going on in Canada preliminary to the coming general election. Vast changes have taken place since the last general election, and still vaster since the last peace-time general election, which was no less than fourteen years ago. Mr. Coldwell is now the most long-standing party leader in the Commons, and he assumed his post only after the death of Mr. Woodsworth in 1942.

It has therefore seemed timely to seek a statement of the new issues, and the attitudes towards them of each of the three parties, and to seek it from men who while active and prominent in the party can speak with greater freedom than the front-benchers. We begin with the Progressive Conservative party, which in 1935 did not even have its present name. Mr. Walwyn, the author of this article, is a Toronto financier of high standing and a well-known student of economics, who lives in the country and votes in North York. Articles on the other parties will follow shortly.

THE excuse of a defeated Liberal candidate, "The tide has turned against us", and George Drew's triumphant statement, "We are on the march", are the outward evidence of changes so profound that the coming Federal election may surprise many casual observers of the Canadian political scene.

These changes are to be found, on the one hand, in the inner and unconscious thinking and convictions of many Canadians who without analyzing their own processes of thought have come to feel a strong protest against restrictions, prohibitions, controls, regulations, over-taxation and all manner of frustrations.

On the other hand, these changes are to be found in the policies and practices of both the Liberal and Progressive Conservative parties, resulting in an almost complete reversal of position and in a changed relationship of these two parties to certain large groups of our population. These changes of policy were at first imperceptible but gradually became more defined, and have gathered speed and momentum through a long period of power during which many arbitrary measures were employed and justified as win-the-war expedients. The momentum, however, has been such that not even the enumeration of these perils or the warnings issued from within its own ranks are likely to enable the administration to gain control in time to avoid the resulting disaster.

The outstandingly important points, and those which are likely to influence chiefly the decision, can be summarized under five headings, which might well constitute a new national policy. I would hardly say a Drew national policy, for while he has expressed similar views from time to time, these points have not, to my knowledge, been associated together, although logically, it seems to the writer, they follow one upon the other. It may be that these points will come to be recognized and identified in people's thinking before the election, or they may form part of a broadly publicized national policy, or they may remain only partially formed or identified in the sub-conscious. The line of thinking is as follows.

There has been a failure to recognize that the chief and essential source of the wealth and prosperity of Canada is in the production and processing of its primary products, that is to say, the products of farm, forest, mines and fisheries. The present administration has adopted financial policies which discriminate against the producers of these primary products.

Primary Prosperity

Those engaged in the production of raw or primary products represent a substantial part of the population in all the nine provinces, and if we add to these all of the workers who are engaged in the processing of the products of the farm, forest, mines and fisheries, we include a large urban population directly dependent upon primary prosperity, and again to these must be added those who provide services, goods and materials for the primary producers and for the workmen in these industries. Of our exports, over 60 per cent are either primary products or processed primary products, and in Canada itself a considerably larger percentage of our wealth is derived from these sources, and their prosperity affects directly the well-being of a very large proportion of our population.

The financial policy of the government, particularly in relation to foreign exchange, discriminates directly against these primary producers. Let us take the case of exports. The action of the government in 1946, of raising the dollar from 90 cents American to 100 cents American, had the effect, in the case of the Maritime fishermen selling their fish in the Boston market, as an example, of reducing their gross income 10 per cent. As the price of an export product is usually determined by the price in the market into which it sells, all exporters, particularly the mines, were placed at a similar disadvantage.

The motives of the government may have been diverse and it may have been working to retard the increase in the cost of living. For example, a 50 cents increase in the cost of coal to those in the central provinces may have been postponed; but the fact is that the government used foreign exchange as a price control device and the result was discrimination against primary producers. Actually the whole policy misfired and quotas and restrictions had the effect of greatly increasing the cost of living in respect of many articles.

The insistence of the Progressive Conservative party upon a realistic dollar will remove this discrimination, and thus by a series of events, the Progressive Conservative party finds itself to a greater extent than at any time since Confederation the chief advocate of the interests of the farmer, the lumberman, the fisherman, the miner, and the tourist resort owner.

Will Reduce Controls

The foreign exchange policy of the Progressive Conservative party, a dollar neither undervalued nor overvalued, will not only remove this discrimination but will permit the reduction in the controls now restricting trade and business; in other words, it will help Canada to get out of its "economic straightjacket." The decision of 1946 to continue controls and overvalue the dollar will be reversed.

Our dollar, which was in good balance in July, 1946, at 90 cents, was arbitrarily moved up to 100 cents, U.S. Some $700 millions of reserves melted away in subsequent months, and there was still no recognition of overvaluation. Then, instead of admitting the error and dealing with the cause of losses of exchange reserves, there was an attempt to correct the mistake by import restrictions, quotas and prohibitions which were inflicted on the business community without notice and without authority of Parliament.

Orders-in-council were announced and cancelled; rulings to collect extra excise taxes went out and were cancelled; the pilgrimage of business men to Ottawa started once again. It

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HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO

COMPLETES 60 YEARS OF SERVICE

DURING THE YEAR 1948
THE ASSETS SHOWED
a $6,474,987 INCREASE
AND NOW TOTAL $84,861,047
BUSINESS IN FORCE SHOWED
a $38,984,832 INCREASE
AND NOW TOTALS OVER $371,282,300
PAYMENTS TO POLICY OWNERS AND BENEFICIARIES WERE OVER
$4,921,800
OF WHICH 55.6% WAS PAID TO LIVING POLICY OWNERS
NEW BUSINESS PAID FOR, INCREASED AND REVIVED, AMOUNTED TO $58,951,108

A complete copy of the Annual Report for 1948 may be secured from any of our Branch Offices which are located in principal cities, or from the Company's Head Office at Waterloo, Ontario.

1889—60 Years of Service—1949

49C

This is the year to visit

Historic

BRITAIN

Come to Britain this year. A great programme of cultural and sporting events has been planned for your pleasure in this historic, hospitable land . . . colourful ceremonial . . . festivals of music and drama . . . golf at St. Andrews, racing at Ascot and other famous courses, yachting at Cowes. Come — and renew old friendships. But, make your reservations early, for transportation and hotels. See your travel agent now.

COMING EVENTS

Grand National—March 26th. Stratford-upon-Avon, Shakespeare Festival—April 14th—October. Royal Academy — April 30th — August 7th. British Industries Fair —May 2nd — 13th.

Nelson's Column, Trafalgar Square

COMING EVENTS

Racing: The Derby — The Oaks — June 1st — 4th. International T.T. Race — Isle of Man — June 13th—17th. Royal Ascot—June 14th—17th. Canterbury Festival June 25th — July 2nd.

Information and illustrated literature from the British Travel Association (Tourist Division of the British Tourist and Holidays Board), 372 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont., or Room 410 Dominion Square Bldg., Montreal, Que.

BT-39

was a field day for bureaucrats and chaos for business. The Progressive Conservative policies aim to correct these mistakes, both in respect of practice and of principle, that is:

(a) An exchange rate that will result in a realistic dollar; restoring capital imports; greatly reducing or eliminating prohibitions, restrictions, quotas, special excise taxes, etc.

(b) Changes in the exchange rate are to be made for monetary policies only and the exchange rate is not to be used for price control, to restrict or encourage exports, or other purposes not monetary.

(c) Adopting a right-about-face on the question of controls and, by finding the level for a realistic value for the dollar, gradually to eliminate all but a very few of the now voluminous controls and regulations which must, it seems, be approved in respect of each transaction by some official.

This the Progressive Conservative party which in the past has been pointed to as restricting trade through tariffs, is in a completely changed role. Tariffs, in comparison with foreign exchange control devices, are a thing of the horse and buggy age, and it is now the Progressive Conservative party which is insisting that foreign exchange, the highly tooled and powerful machine in the hands of the Liberal administration, shall no longer be the restrictive force on trade that it is at present.

Responsible Government

The third point is the restoration of responsible government. The Progressive Conservative party claims that responsible government has been seriously impaired by an administration too long in office and too accustomed to the arbitrary power which only the necessity of war can justify. Much too great a proportion of the business of the government has been legalized by orders-in-council. In many cases, high officials not responsible to the electors have been forming and administering policies that should be the responsibility of ministers. The abdication of their responsibilities by Cabinet ministers has been confirmed by the Liberal majority in the House. It is important that the responsibility of ministers and the dignity of parliament be restored, and that matters of prime importance to the citizens of this country be discussed and receive their approval in the House of Commons.

In 1837, in North York, Ontario, the Reformers (the Liberals of that day) considered that they struck some solid blows for responsible government. Now again we see the historic position of the Liberal party reversed and it is the Progressive Conservative party which states its determination to recover responsible government from a bureaucracy not less strongly entrenched than was the Family Compact.

Dom.-Prov. Relations

The fourth point is in regard to Dominion-Provincial relations. George Drew has never had a narrow or provincial outlook on this subject, realizing, as he has so often stated, that Ontario has benefited greatly from Confederation and should contribute in like proportion to the arrangements to meet the financial needs of the other provinces.

The Progressive Conservatives will require a policy on Dominion-Provincial relations which will make for strong provincial governments and a strong central government, not by each trying to take from the other, but by having their rights and responsibilities clearly defined and having mutually exclusive taxing powers adequate to meet their responsibilities; a clear and definite position achieved by conference and not by individual negotiations which in their working out give the appearance of the purchase of favor.

Policy on Communism

The fifth of these major points is the policy on Communism. The Progressive Conservative party alone has taken an uncompromising attitude towards Communism and those whom it strengthens by its support. The attitude on Communism has its three aspects—*government*, *economic* and *religious*.

Experience in other countries has demonstrated that representative responsible governments soon deteriorate into a totalitarian or authoritarian exercise of power wherever the Communists and their fellow travellers come into power. Our democratic institutions would likewise be overthrown, and indeed the functioning of democracy would be seriously compromised if the government becomes the employer of a much larger part of our population.

From the economic point of view the Progressive Conservative party holds that it is our freedom and individual initiative which have resulted in such a high standard of living, and that only by retaining this freedom and initiative shall we prevent a serious fall in the standard of living.

From a religious point of view the situation is equally clear. A socialist state places the state first. Persecution of church officials and confiscation of church property follows in the wake of a totalitarian government or of an extreme socialist or communist state.

The Five Points

These, then, in summary are the five points of our new national policy:

(1) The recognition that the farmer, the fisherman, the miner and the forest worker, and the processers of these primary products, constitute the chief source of Canada's wealth and must not be discriminated against in Canada's financial policy.

(2) A foreign exchange policy which will remove the discrimination against primary producers, permit reduction of controls and encourage freedom of trade.

(3) Recovery of responsible government.

(4) A fair and negotiated settlement of Dominion-Provincial relations.

(5) No compromise with Communism in government, economics or religion.

In (1), (2) and (3), the Progressive Conservative party has exchanged places with what in the past have been claimed to be liberal principles. These three points should appeal to a great majority of the population in all of the nine provinces. Points (4) and (5) have more appeal to two of the provinces and in at least one province they are the paramount issue.

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GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS SINCE 1878
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PUT.. CKLW ..ON YOUR WESTERN ONTARIO sales staff

IF YOU want "bang-up" sales results in Western Ontario urban and rural, and we know you do, put CKLW on your Western Ontario Sales Staff, Mr. Executive. This aggressive Radio Station enjoys a wonderful reputation for its ability to deliver sales in 198,130 Western Ontario urban and rural homes—a reputation not built in just a few weeks or months but over a period of sixteen years hard work on the part of station management and its efficient staff.

CKLW, because of its strong audience; its buying appeal and its thorough coverage will produce real profits for you. That's why Sales and Advertising Experts recommend The "Good Neighbor" Station be included as a "MUST" in Sales and Advertising plans for 1949.

Remember—for "bang-up Sales results in Western Ontario urban and rural—Put CKLW On Your Western Ontario Sales Staff.

CKLW

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MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM

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WATCH FOR GREAT CKLW DEVELOPMENTS IN 1949

REPRESENTATIVES: H. N. STOVIN, CANADA • ADAM J. YOUNG JR. INC., U.S.A.

WASHINGTON LETTER

General "Ike" Is Carrying Load Of Atlantic Defence Planning

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S temporary advisory job as presiding officer of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and military consultant to President Truman and Defence Secretary James Forrestal does not indicate a critical turn in the cold war with Russia.

This is the solemn affirmation of defense authorities and the White House, but it is worthy of note that the most recent revelations concerning the North Atlantic Defense Pact point to preparedness for conflict in colder climates.

Prime Minister St. Laurent, in his press statements at Washington on the Newfoundland bases revealed the preliminary planning of costly radar networks across the Northernmost rim of the continent, which many American officials regard as absolutely essential to continental security. And momentarily, decisions are awaited from Norway, as to whether she will defy Russia and join the North Atlantic Pact, pursuant to the five-day deliberations between Secretary of State Acheson and Norwegian Foreign Minister Halvard M. Lange in the U.S. Capital.

Mr. St. Laurent is inclined in his utterances here to be modest about what Canada could contribute to the North Atlantic defence planning, because of her relatively smaller population. Canadian officials have a full awareness of the vital, strategic importance of the Dominion in the program, and not only for geographical reasons.

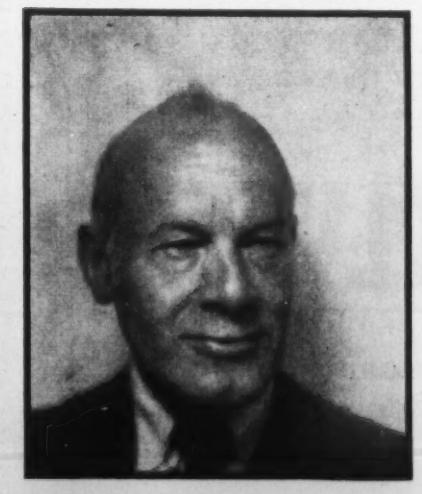
General Eisenhower, who has already had a thorough workout as Supreme Allied Commander in coordinating the allied military forces has, in substance, the job of "putting teeth into the Atlantic Pact". His advice is guiding decisions as to how much munitions and military equipment the United States can supply other nations, and as to what military pledges the country should make to other signatory nations.

"Ike" was drafted from his civilian job as President of Columbia University for temporary duty at the Pentagon because he is probably the only man in the world who is fully qualified to advise on global defense strategy.

In addition to his knowledge of the military capabilities of his own and Western European powers, General Eisenhower has the ability to deal successfully with the other military leaders. He gained their complete confidence during the war.

His is the job of spearheading the planning of such men as British Field Marshal Viscount Bernard "Monty" Montgomery, head of the Western European Military Committee; General Omar M. Bradley, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, and General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff. Canadian military chiefs have long enjoyed most cooperative relations with America's outstanding military figure.

President Truman revealed a full awareness of the need for decisive planning now by calling back General Eisenhower to help answer grave questions of future U.S. military policy. The U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff group includes the President, as U.S. Commander-in-Chief, and the chiefs of staff of the Army, Navy and Air Force. Admiral William D. Leahy, who as Chief of Staff to the President has served as the President's principal military adviser, is ill.



STEPHEN KING-HALL, the British publicist, is visiting Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London in the coming fortnight, to further the development of the Hansard Society, devoted to stirring an active public interest in parliament.

STOP THE BICKERING

Bundle of Problems Needing Magic of Eisenhower

GENERAL EISENHOWER'S assignment is expected to end intra-service bickering, but he will have some knotty problems to solve on Pacific defence, which may not be solved without stepping on toes of General Douglas MacArthur.

Here are some of the stickers:

1. Should the program centre in the Atlantic-European theatre and leave the Pacific defences in secondary position? Army Secretary Royal may have some ideas to contribute on future U.S. military planning in Asia upon his early return to Washington.

Pentagon sources have not denied suggestions that the Pacific may revert to its World War II role, with enemy forces there being merely held at bay while fighting proceeds in Europe.

2. On the question of procurement, how much of United States arms can be spared to back up commitments to Canada and Western European nations?

3. U.S. defence chiefs already are studying supply problems in relation to the national budget, which is complicated by the fact that Mr. Truman's budget made NO provision for foreign military aid.

4. U.S. defence leaders are confronted with a difficult job getting their plans through Congress and General Eisenhower is one man who commands respect of the U.S. solons.

5. His views will be valuable in deciding on the overall defence command structure. As a major source of equipment and an important source of manpower, the United States may be expected to be given an important leadership role as in the past.

6. Of pressing immediate need is the direction that General Eisenhower can give to the bulky organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Top officers are backed up by a staff of 100, and Secretary Forrestal thinks this force should be enlarged. General Ike will be expected to keep the organization on definite progress schedules.

General Eisenhower has leave for only seven or eight weeks from Columbia University. Bets can be had that he'll be here for much longer, until the whole problem of defence is clarified.

WHO SAID DEPRESSION?

Americans Calmly Expect It In Two to Five Years

IT SOUNDS almost treasonable to suggest it, but many Americans are resignedly looking ahead to an all-out depression in anything from two to five years. Only governmental safeguards, established in the Roosevelt and Truman eras, will prevent it from being as devastating as the last one, the gloomy forecasters believe.

The daily press played down the prediction by Roger Babson that there would be another depression, probably about 1953. Babson says it is unavoidable because the country never did really cure the last one, "just slapped on a few plasters to stop the pain." Babson believes the U.S. is making the same mistakes it made prior to 1929, although he found no cause for immediate alarm.

Babson critics say he is himself making the same mistake he committed in 1929, but setting the "bust" back too far. Two years from now, in their opinion — not this coming summer but the next—the U.S. will be right in the middle of another depression.

Economist advisers to President Truman see a continuance of an inflationary trend rather than a further decline for the immediate future. Their job is to watch the "business climate" like hawks. In spite of current price declines, they look for conditions to remain firm.

Here are their reasons:

1. Polls and surveys are still in bad odor, but business publications report that research shows that spending for new plant and equipment will drop by only five per cent in 1949. They expect it to be higher than in 1948 during the first quarter.

2. The increased government spending expected to come from the Truman program, should offset any reduction in consumer and business spending.

3. While the cost of living is down, it is still higher than a year ago. In the past, drops in the price level have usually been followed by new increases.

4. While farm prices have dropped, they are down to the government support levels and there is thus little chance of further reductions this year.

The current price decline prompted Congress to shelve President Truman's proposal to increase taxes. It can also have a definite effect on the defense program. Let's hope the Truman experts are right.

"CHAMBER OF COMMERCE"

Joint Newfoundland Bases In Premier's Opinion

THE hardboiled correspondents of the Washington press corps dubbed the Washington Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT, a "one-man Canadian chamber of commerce" for bringing up the question of Canada's size at the St. Laurent press conference here.

The Canadian Prime Minister had tactfully stressed that the smaller population of Canada might limit her contribution to international defence planning. Mr. St. Laurent's repeated reference to Canada as the "smaller of the two nations" prompted the question: "Is it not a fact, Mr. Prime Minister, that Canada is geographically larger than the United States?"

Mr. St. Laurent utterly charmed his press conferees with his natural friendliness, his thoughtful references to Lincoln's birthday, and his homely references to his early life on the Canada-U.S. border and his sons' education at a Baltimore school.

It was not until the day after he had left Washington that the American newspapers caught on to the fact that Mr. St. Laurent had served quiet but firm notice that the United States will soon have to give up exclusive control of the air bases in Newfoundland in favor of joint operations conforming to the current program of complete cooperation in Canadian-U.S. military policy.

Introduced by Canadian Ambassador Hume Wrong to a roomful of reporters, newsreel cameramen and news photographers, Mr. St. Laurent did not provide much in the way of hot news. But he did make a lot of friends, among American newspapermen and women.

THE SEVENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

of

The British Mortgage and Trust Corporation of Ontario

STRATFORD

Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1948

ASSETS

CAPITAL ACCOUNT:		
Office Premises		$ 45,609.92
Real Estate for sale		1.00
Mortgages: Principal		793,706.48
Government Bonds: Principal		26,500.00
Canadian Municipal Bonds: Principal		29,020.16
Stocks		1,104,770.00
Cash on Hand and in Bank		219,602.15
Advances to Estates		1,500.00
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS		$ 2,220,709.71
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT:		
Mortgages and Agreements for Sale: Principal	$5,204,398.73	
Dominion Government Bonds: Principal	4,032,236.76	
Provincial Government Bonds: Principal	586,610.22	
Canadian Municipal Bonds: Principal	47,207.79	
Cash on Hand and in Bank	419,048.60	
TOTAL GUARANTEED TRUST ASSETS		$10,289,502.10
ESTATES DEPARTMENT:		
Estates, Trusts and Agency Funds		$ 980,149.98
		$13,490,361.79

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL ACCOUNT:		
Capital Stock Fully Paid Up		$ 1,000,000.00
General Reserve Fund		1,000,000.00
Profit and Loss Credit Balance		92,278.77
Reserve for Taxes		77,655.46
Dividends Payable 3rd January, 1949		50,000.00
All Other Liabilities		775.48
TOTAL CAPITAL LIABILITIES		$ 2,220,709.71
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT:		
Guaranteed Investment Receipts— Principal	$5,085,238.86	
Interest Due and Accrued	43,003.11	
		$ 5,128,241.97
Trust Deposits— Principal and Interest		$ 5,161,260.13
TOTAL GUARANTEED TRUST LIABILITIES		$10,289,502.10
ESTATES DEPARTMENT:		
Estates, Trusts and Agency Funds		$ 980,149.98
		$13,490,361.79

NOTE: Bonds and Stocks are carried at book value, which is less than market value.

NELSON MONTEITH, President. W. H. GREGORY, Managing Director.

Pilot Insurance Company

(Incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario)

BALANCE SHEET
December 31, 1948

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Debentures at Amortized Book value	$1,613,217.56	Provision for Unpaid Claims	$ 371,702.26
Cash on hand and in bank	184,746.41	Reserve of Unearned Premiums at 80%	740,531.71
Agents' balances and Premiums Uncollected (net)	213,359.27	Expenses due and accrued	6,217.29
Interest due and accrued	9,412.43	Reserve for Taxes	27,790.22
Employees' Balances Receivable (secured)	3,426.40	Agents' Credit balances (net)	294.05
Cash Surrender Value of Endowment Policy	24,250.00	Reinsurance Premiums due and unpaid	15,054.25
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax	10,460.21	Reserve for Depreciation of Securities	35,000.00
			$1,196,589.78
		Capital Stock— Authorized 15,000 shares of $20.00 par value. Issued and paid up, 10,225 shares $204,500.00	
		Surplus 657,782.50	
			862,282.50
	$2,058,872.28		$2,058,872.28

Norman G. Duffett, Vice-President and General Manager.

H. E. Wittick, Secretary.

To the Shareholders, Pilot Insurance company, Toronto.

We have audited the accounts of your Company for the year ending December 31, 1948, and certify that our requirements as Auditors have been complied with.

The annexed Balance Sheet is, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of your Company's affairs at December 31st, 1948, and as shown by its books.

January 21, 1949.

EDWARDS, MORGAN & CO., Chartered Accountants.

Palestine Arab Refugees Are Transjordan Problem

By J. L. HAYS

Arab families which fled before Israeli armies late last year have crowded into Transjordan. Syria and Lebanon have closed their borders and the refugees are concentrated mainly in the Jordan Valley, seeking shelter among Roman ruins, in army tents or just living, and dying, in the open.

A few international Relief workers are doing what little they can without organized assistance from any quarter.

Amman, Transjordan.

THREE babies died outside my hotel window a few nights ago. They were Arab babies, two boys and a girl. They died of hunger and exposure in the cavelike corridors of the crumbling amphitheatre which the Romans built here about the time Christ was born.

In the clear, windy sunshine next morning they carried down the bodies, bundled in dirty rags, to a waiting cart. Behind them women wailed.

A sparse, terse U.S. Air Force colonel who is the United Nations' chief observer in Amman watched silently by my side. Since that morning his lunch and half his dinner is carried across to the amphitheatre. He fills up with bananas. "I've got to eat, too," he says apologetically.

The day the babies died residents at the hotel, wealthy "exiled" Palestinian Arab businessmen, French, Belgian, and U.S. United Nations observers, and American and British newspapermen, raised $400 in a few hours to buy clothes for the starving, chilled Arabs huddling on our doorstep against the icy winter rains.

The high, curved amphitheatre, its tiers crumbling and sagging, all last summer was the home of hundreds of Arab refugees from Palestine, peasants mostly, who fled before the chocolate-hued armored cars and troop-carriers of the Israeli Army spearheads biting deep into Arab Palestine.

The latest official estimate is that there are between 600,000 and 650,000 refugees. All have lost their homes, farms, olive groves, and shops. Most of them are absolutely destitute.

The government of Transjordan alone is doing what it can to aid 320,000 displaced persons. Figures make dry reading, but something of the magnitude of the problem must emerge from the fact that this total represents almost exactly three-quarters of the population of Transjordan. The same proportion in Canada would mean a refugee army of 9,000,000. The population of Amman, capital of Transjordan, has been exactly doubled.

Syria and the Lebanon, the Holy Land's northern neighbors, have closed their frontiers to the slow-moving columns of human misery which have now all turned east across the Jordan Valley into Transjordanian territory.

Roamers

They are thick on the roads leading south to the half-scrub, half-desert of Negeb, where the Israeli Army offensive, backed by low-level bombers, armor, and fieldguns, flowed over wide areas where semi-nomadic Bedouin tribes have roamed with their flocks of camels, goats, and sheep for centuries.

Main concentration area is the table-flat desert of the Jordan Valley, 1,000 feet below sea-level, where the edge is taken off the wind, cold, and rain. Here, with 4,000 tents provided by Britain from army stocks ("accommodation-to-scale" shelter for 40,000 people only) a few international relief workers led by Bournemouth-born Joseph MacCabe, field liaison officer for the United Nations disaster relief project, are attempting to organize camps; but the tentage available is not nearly enough to go round. Arabs have big families, and two families of eight or nine members each are frequently sharing bell tents intended for ten occupants. Hundreds of families are living in the open.

What is being done? Britain has offered more help if other nations "fall in" as well—this time cash credits and "kind" to the value of a £1,000,000.

Transjordan provides flour, and the trucks to bring it to the camps. There have been gifts of food from many countries—Britain started off the relief work with a gift of £100,000.

At the moment there is a relief plan before the social and financial committees of the United Nations involving the expenditure of £7,500,000, but until final decisions are taken little can be done on the spot.

"It is impossible to hire staff, contract for supplies, set up medical and transport services until money is available," says Mr. MacCabe. "What we want is an immediate grant of funds which will enable us to get on with the job—blueprint planning can wait."

NEW CHAIRMAN of the U.N. Security Council, Canada's Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton is shown as he greeted the three new members of the Security Council, Alberto Alvarez (left) of Cuba, Fawzi Bey (2nd from right) of Egypt, and Finn Moe (right) of Norway to Lake Success.

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The Monarch Life Reports

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

Business In Force, Increased 13.3% to	$145,033,739
New Business, Increased 9.4% to	$ 25,524,078
Premium Income	$ 3,434,423
Paid or Credited to Policyholders and Beneficiaries	$ 3,893,690
Assets	$ 30,826,320
Capital, Surplus and Special Reserves	$ 3,432,093

E. J. TARR, President
G. C. CUMMING, General Manager

The Monarch Life Assurance Company
HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

Your WORLD MARKETPLACE...

Canadian International Trade Fair

MAY 30—JUNE 10, 1949,
TORONTO

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

Businessmen from over 70 countries visited the 1948 Fair. More than 1400 exhibits displayed the products of 28 different nations.

The Trade Fair site contains the largest permanent exhibition buildings in the world.

Canada is the host—but the Trade Fair belongs to the businessmen and traders of every nation.

Strictly business is the rule. The general public is admitted only on one Saturday and two Wednesdays during the Fair.

The area of the Trade Fair is a Free Port, enabling exhibitors to store adequate quantities of sample goods on the premises in bond.

Many special personal services including guides, interpreters and stenographic facilities, are available to visitors from abroad.

You can accomplish all the results of a round-the-world business trip in a single visit to the Canadian International Trade Fair.

All the products or equipment which you need in your business are on display—and for sale—from every quarter of the globe. Every exhibit is conveniently grouped according to trade classification, regardless of country of origin.

You can compare the goods of many countries and complete immediate transactions with your next-door neighbour or a nation on the other side of the world.

Plan now to attend. For full particulars write to

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GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

LIGHTER SIDE

The Adjusted Psyche

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

MR. ARTHUR TITUS took his seat in the back of the bus and opened the *Pocket Digest* he had picked up at the corner. As the bus moved West then North he skipped through a couple of articles, "Community Spirit, America's Crying Need" and "So You Married a Stinker?" Then he settled down idly to the quiz on Page 121, "What Is Your Popularity Quotient?"

After a little Mr. Titus brought out a pencil and began filling in the answers.

He didn't hesitate over "Can You Tell a Humorous Story in Dialect?" (No), "Do you indulge in interesting gossip?" (No), "Do you talk about your ambitions, disappointments, problems?" (No), "Are you courteous to salespersons, bus drivers, elevator operators?" (Yes), "Are you irritable with your loved ones?" (No).

Over other questions, however, he pondered, frowning.

"Do you enjoy entertaining lavishly?"

With Scotch at $5.50 a bottle anyone who enjoyed entertaining lavishly in his crowd would be crazy, Mr. Titus reflected and set down No.

"Do you enjoy eating alone?"

Mr. Titus considered, weighing the advantages of reading his paper in peace against listening to an argument over Arthur Junior's homework or Marilyn's aversion to beets. He finally set down Yes.

"Do you consider yourself superior to most of your friends?"

This required careful thought. But after reflecting on the domestic attitudes, political opinions, drinking habits and bowling averages of most of his friends he was able to put down a frank Yes.

"Are you genuinely glad over the success of others even when unsuccessful yourself?" was the hardest of all. After a painstaking survey of the darker areas of his ego Mr. Titus honestly set down No.

Having answered all twenty-five questions Mr. Titus turned to Page 124 to total up his score. "Do not be upset," the compiler of the Popularity Quiz warned, "if you don't score 25. With a score of 18 you can still be a socially acceptable personality."

Mr. Titus' score was fifteen.

Alarmed he returned to Page 121 to make some reassessments. He paused over Question 9. "Are there seven people whom you cordially dislike?" After all, he reflected, he had no personal reason for disliking Mr. Vishinsky whom he had never seen, and his dislike of Mr. Bedell next door was strictly seasonal, having to do with his neighbor's habit of borrowing the sprinkler and border shears. He crossed out "Yes" after Question 9 and brought his score up to 16. Then just as he was closing the *Digest* he saw that the bus was approaching his corner.

MR. TITUS hastily rang the bell, but the bus swept past his street. He advanced indignantly on the bus-driver. "I rang the bell for Burford Gardens," he stated.

"You shoulda stood on the treadle," the driver said.

"Of all the idiot services," Mr. Titus fumed.

"Paxton Road," the driver bawled and Mr. Titus got off and made his way back to his own street. He was just turning up his front walk when it suddenly occurred to him that his discourtesy to the bus driver had brought his score back again to 15.

"Aw, the heck with it," he thought and tramped into the house.

Mr. Titus had always taken his social acceptability for granted and the thought that others might see him in quite a different light kept him rather gloomily preoccupied through dinner.

"What's the matter, Arthur?" Mrs. Titus asked after dinner. "Something worrying you?"

"Who me? Certainly not." Mr. Titus said, then remembered he had lost a mark because of his reluctance to discuss his ambitions, disappointments and problems. "It was just a magazine quiz I read on the way home," he said.

"What magazine?" Mrs. Titus asked.

"Oh, just one of those digests," Mr. Titus said. "It's in my overcoat pocket."

Mrs. Titus went and brought the *Pocket Digest* and glanced over the contents. "Do you get a tomato rash at the height of the tomato season?" she read. "Why Arthur you never—"

"Not that one," Mr. Titus said, "that's the Skin Quiz."

Mrs. Titus leafed over a few pages. "Do you allow the children to throw their popsicle wrappers out of the car-window—"

"For Heaven's sake that's the Community Spirit Quiz," Mr. Titus said impatiently, and had hardly snatched the *Digest* away before he realized that irritability towards loved ones would cost him another point. "Pardon me," he said, and having found the Popularity Quiz, handed the *Digest* back to Mrs. Titus, who read it silently.

"Here, give me a pencil," she said in a moment.

He watched her busily computing her score. Presently she looked up.

"I got a 23 out of 25!" she said.

"Congratulations," Mr. Titus said sourly. The pleasure he felt at her success however was hardly genuine enough to raise his score. "Here gimme back my pencil," he said.

For the first time since adolescence Mr. Titus was really disturbed about his social personality. He could not bring himself to discuss the humiliating topic with Mrs. Titus, but he took to rehearsing humorous stories in dialect during his bath and he carefully memorized a number of items which the *Digest* recommended as Ice Breakers. In spite of daily practice, however, he was never able to feel sufficient command of dialect to try it out in public, and the only Ice Breaker that ever seemed to occur to him in public—"Did you know that as many as four generations of moths can be produced in a year in a heated building?"—struck him as depressing rather than stimulating. To make things worse he was now deprecating towards salesclerks, bus-drivers and elevator operators, and foolishly yielding with the children.

ONE evening as he was waiting for the bus he noticed that the new copy of the *Pocket Digest* was on the stands. He stared at it bleakly. That sort of thing he reflected was no good, all it did was tempt you to investigate areas of your hidden psyche much better left unexplored. When the bus arrived, however, he climbed aboard with his copy of the *Digest* in his hand.

The leading article, "Appraising Your Psyche," concluded with the inevitable quiz, "Are You an Adjusted Personality?" After a brief struggle with his better judgment Mr. Titus got out his pencil and went to work. The answers this time came almost without reflection.

"Are you unhappy when left to eat alone?" No.

"Do you constantly discuss your disappointments and difficulties with your friends?" No.

"Do you indulge in derogatory gossip?" No.

"Do you use humorous stories in dialect to release your hidden anti-racial feeling?" No.

He went unfalteringly down the list. "Answers on Page 78" he read. Turning to Page 78, he went to work on his score. Incredibly it was 24 out of 25.

"23-25 indicates a well-adjusted emotionally mature personality," the compiler of the quiz pointed out. He was still absorbed in this revelation when the bus-driver roared "Paxton Road." He got up then and made his way to the front of the bus. "Why didn't you stop at Burford Gardens?" he demanded.

"Why'ndyu ring?" the driver said.

"You didn't call the stop," Mr. Titus said.

The driver opened the door. "Come on, don't block the doorway," he said, and added as Mr. Titus didn't move, "Company's orders."

Mr. Titus laughed gaily. He was an emotionally adjusted personality, he realized suddenly, with points to throw away. "The hell with the company!" he said, and getting off the bus walked down the street feeling better than he had in months.

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SPORTING LIFE

On Figure-Skating, Skiing, Hockey And Winter Sports Generally

By KIMBALL McILROY

WE RECENTLY took in one of these million-dollar girlie-shows performed on skates, and managed to sit right through to the end, which is not easy. The human eye and mind can absorb just so much spectacle before they begin to balk a little. The basic difficulty seems to lie in the fact that there are just so many manoeuvres which can be performed on skates, and once you've been through the list you've got to call it a night or start again. The ice show people refuse to call it a night.

Of course it may be mentioned that these shows play almost invariably to sold-out houses, and that they are growing in numbers every year. Maybe all that their sponsors want to do is make money.

The discovery that ice may be grown on a stage, or that a rink will serve nicely as a stage, has given a terrific boost to the sport or art of figure-skating, which was on the point of becoming as extinct as the dodo or speed-skating. Little girls who once would have practised dancing on their toes now practise the same thing on skates. As the careers of Sonja Henie and of Barbara Ann have shown, the path of the Olympics leads quickly to the screen.

Which leads us in turn to a consideration of the question of whether figure-skating is essentially a sport, like football and boxing, or an art, like ballet-dancing and playing on the bass viol. Once upon a time it was undoubtedly a sport, when it was performed on cold outdoor rinks, by practitioners bundled up and not looking at all glamorous, and before small crowds of people to whom a figure was something which the performer left on the ice instead of taking away with her.

Nowadays all that is changed. The large number of folk who line up at the box office to watch figure-skaters today ask themselves a number of pertinent questions. Is the skater pretty? Are her costumes spectacular and scanty? Is the ice imaginatively colored? Does she look graceful and romantic as she glides along to the strains of a fifty-piece orchestra? Lastly, and in small type, does she know anything about figure-skating?

It's perhaps significant, in view of all this, that Canada was unable this year to send a representative to the world figure-skating championships in Paris because no one was available of championship calibre.

Maybe the girls ought to pry themselves away from those mirrors for long enough to see if the ice is hard.

•

HOGAN HEXED TO HOSPITAL

Just A Timely Cover Story Then A Private Room

THE cover jinx of *Time* magazine stood up very well for golfdom's Ben Hogan. After being pictured on the cover and given a feature story inside as a sort of golfing "Man of the Year" in the issue of January 10, Hogan on Feb. 2 ran his car into a bus on a Texas highway and landed in the hospital with numerous unattractive injuries.

A lot of speculation will be going on as to what effect all this is going to have on Hogan's game, which at the time of the accident was pretty well conceded to be just about the best game around, but speculation is not going to get anybody anywhere. No one, including Hogan himself, is going to know the answer until he's once more back on a course and hitting a ball. Too many factors are involved.

Extra-curricular transportation accidents are rapidly becoming the unpredictable element in sports prognostication.

Early in the hockey season, several New York Rangers flew directly through a windshield into hospital beds with results which, while perhaps impossible to assess, may be hinted at in your daily newspaper under the heading Hockey Standings.

Boxing champ Willie Pep broke his ankle when his aircraft made an unexpected landing on a spot where aircraft are not supposed to land. Buses seem frequently to fall over cliffs with whole teams aboard. And so on.

Sport is certainly a dangerous pastime, when you're out of uniform.

•

AMATEUR, SO AMATEUR

Junior Bargain Rates May Need Revising

THE reports which filter in from the amateur hockey front continue to furnish fascinating reading for those of a delicately cynical turn of mind.

For example, from the 59th convention of the Ontario Hockey Association comes word of the adoption of a proposal whereby senior "A" and junior "A" clubs may draft players from teams of lower classifications for $150 per man. This is amateur hockey, mind you. Later on at the same meeting, the incoming president announced that he would stick strictly to the rule book. What rule book?

Major Conn Smythe is reported as saying that Stratford (an amateur club) paid Fort William (another amateur club) some $3,500 for the contract of a certain (amateur) player, and adds, "They can force the youngster to play all season without any remuneration." It is interesting to speculate on just how they can "force" the boy to play. Will they threaten him with a gun? Have they got something on him? Are they holding his parents as security, and so forth and so on.

One Ontario senior (amateur) club gave four players and $5,000 for two other players. League officials said the deal "was legal enough," on the thought-provoking grounds that it came 24 hours before the O.H.A. deadline for trading.

As perhaps not many people know, a boy of, say, 16 can be placed on a professional club's negotiation list without the boy even being aware of the fact, let alone collecting any money for it. This act, in theory, doesn't prevent him from playing with any amateur club he chooses. In fact, it does.

All this doesn't worry the pro moguls a bit. As President Clarence Campbell of the N.H.L. says, "his career is not affected, since he is generally playing in school or junior hockey and is quite free to continue there." (What was that about "force," earlier?) And of course the boy can't turn professional until his 18th birthday without consent. Consent of the amateur club which has brought him along, that is. What could be fairer than that?

Canada's amateur hockey team which went to Europe a couple of months ago to represent their country in the world hockey tournament at Stockholm were in doubt for some time as to whether or not one of their stars would be able to play with them or not. The reason? It seemed that he might be suspended at the request of a professional club back in Canada for failure to join that club.

The aforementioned Conn Smythe is reported to have deplored the fact that only 25 per cent of Canadian youth now participates in sports.

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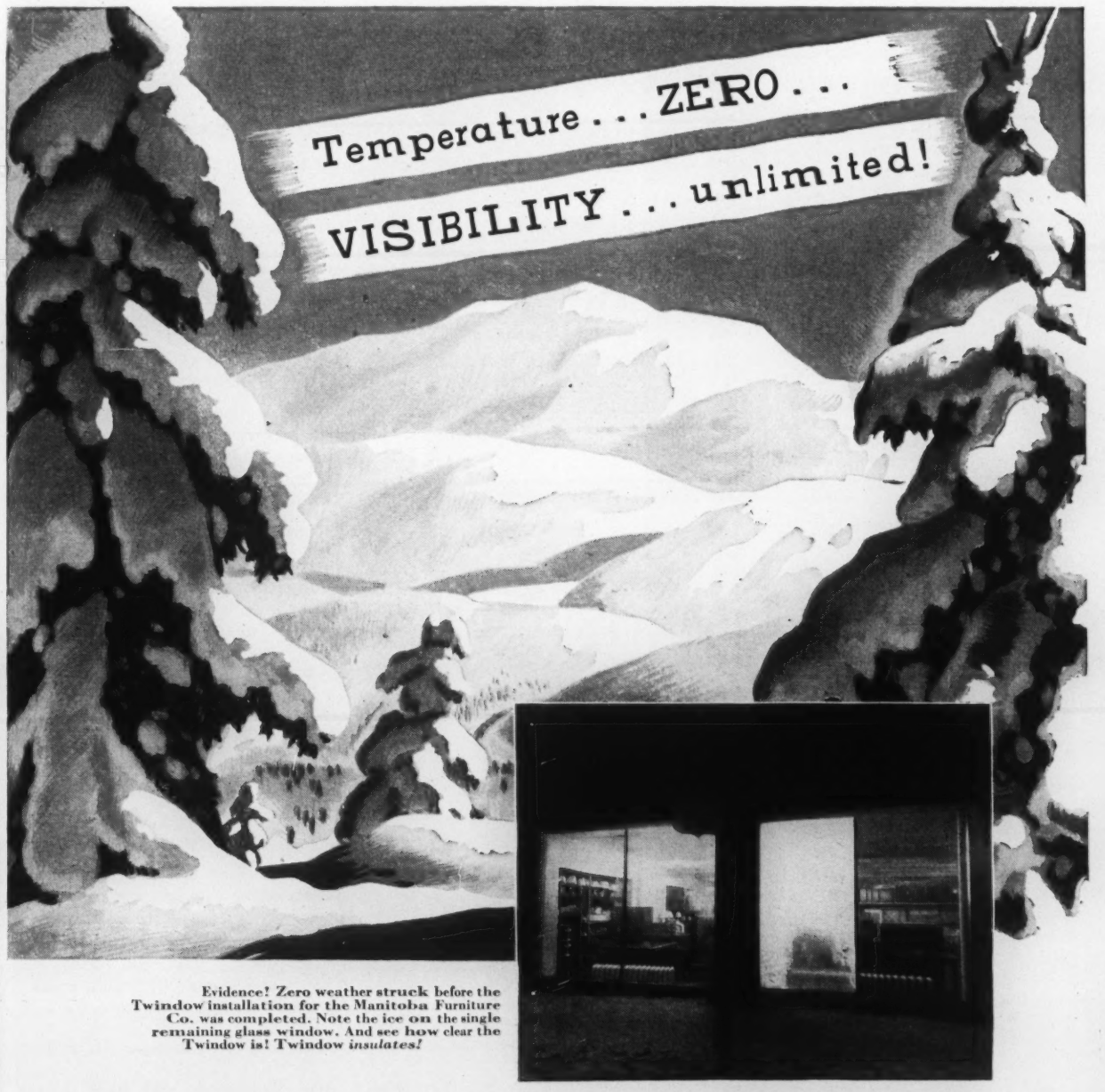

Evidence! Zero weather struck before the Twindow installation for the Manitoba Furniture Co. was completed. Note the ice on the single remaining glass window. And see how clear the Twindow is! Twindow *insulates!*

To a Westerner trying to see through a window in zero weather, 'visibility unlimited' is a term that only pilots use. Meaning that Western windows commonly frost up something awful in cold weather. Store owners, especially, suffer! Ice on their windows obscures vision, hampers effective display of goods!

"More heat," you say, "That'll melt the ice." Yes, and the result is a staggering fuel bill and rivers of water running down the windows.

The Manitoba Furniture Co. has solved the problem neatly. They asked Hobbs to install Twindow . . . the hermetically sealed window unit that *insulates;* virtually prevents condensation, keeps rooms warm right up to the pane! Now let the mercury drop! No ice forms on the Twindow. No water drips on floors. Vision is clear. And thanks to Twindow . . . precious fuel is saved!

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Expose Campus Reds For An Antidote

AN editorial in your issue of February 8 quotes me as calling McGill and Toronto universities "hotbeds of Communism". This is an unhappy echo of a false press report. At no time, publicly or privately, have I criticized either university for its handling of Communism or of anything else. The words simply are not mine.

The bogus report arose out of a brief chance encounter with a young journalist, formerly of Ontario, in a Halifax corridor. He asked me if I did not think that McGill and Toronto were "hotbeds of Communism". I replied that while Communists had long been active on both campuses and while "L.P.P. clubs" were openly organized at six Canadian universities, I did not think that more than two per cent of the students were involved in any instance, and I urged him to look for an authentic account in my SATURDAY NIGHT article of January 18, which was an objective presentation of the Communists' own documentation on the subject.

This conversation, which I assumed to be private, did not last two minutes. The immediate sequel was a press wire sent across Canada, crediting me with his own words, which I had just repudiated, and giving the impression that I had used them in a public address. It is not my opinion and never has been.

As for the remedy for such activities as the Communists themselves have revealed on these campuses, repression is not the answer. I have always opposed the Communists, but five years ago I signed a petition to legalize their party in Canada, in order that we might fight them in the open. So, too, at our universities, the only sure antidote to their conspiracy is exposure and still more exposure. Only facts can kill a false idea.

WATSON KIRKCONNELL
Wolfville, Nova Scotia

Manitoba Law School

THE Manitoba Law School has used the part-time system with great success since its inception. The course itself takes four years, the time being divided half and half between lectures and the law office. The University of Manitoba grants an LL.B. to successful graduates, but before receiving their call to the bar, they must serve a further year as a full-time articled clerk.

We hope soon to open a graduate school where courses in Labor Relations and International Law will be included in the curriculum.

Winnipeg, Man. GORDON C. CHOWN
Sec'y. Treas., Manitoba Law Students' Association

Can That "Canon"

I DO not write this letter from any narrow sectarian bias, for, like Judge Pepperleigh, I believe wholeheartedly in the purity of the Conservative Party. As an enlightened citizen of Canada, therefore, I am able to distinguish between what is right and what is wrong, with a straightforward, honest, fair-mindedness which is, alas, not given to many.

But how you can have the unutterable gall to malign my old friend on the front page of your issue for February 1, I am at a loss to understand. But then like all fair-minded Canadians, I am at a loss to understand the Press. The name under your cover picture has been erroneously printed "Canon Drone". Now no less of an authority than the late Dr. Leacock, who knew this man best, states that his proper form of address is "Rural Dean Drone".

It is just this sort of thing which gives your so-called profession a bad name, worries Watson Kirkconnell, heats up a cold war, and causes the dangerous unshelving of Royal Commissions! If I were not fair-minded, unbiased and patriotic, I should have the man responsible for this deliberate slander (I cannot bring myself to believe it is a mere typographical error) stripped of his Press card and drummed out of your service.

But I have, *mirabile dictu*, a forgiving nature, and therefore all I shall demand of you is that you take the person responsible for this piece of gratuitous scurrility and shoot him down like a dog!!!

KINGSTON RATHGUT-OAKUM,
Lt. Com., R.C.N., (ret.)
Per: T. W. Tweed, Club Secretary.
Senior Moribund Club,
Toronto, Ont.

Apple Marketing Board

WE HAVE studied, with considerable interest, your article (S.N., Jan. 18), on Annapolis Valley apples. Most of your points are well taken. However, we would point out one or two discrepancies. The 1948 census showed 2,359 commercial apple growers in this Valley and not 4,000 as you have indicated. You referred to the Nova Scotia Apple Marketing Board Limited as a provincial government body. It should be understood that the Board is not a government institution. It is owned and operated on a non-profit basis by the apple growers as a public utility.

We agree with you to some extent that the methods of handling and packing a proportion of N.S. apples are not as yet up to the standard set elsewhere. However, tremendous improvements have been made.

Further, approximately one-third of the gradeable fruit from the 1948 crop was packed in standard boxes and bushel crates. As all N.S. apples, sold through the Marketing Board, are subject to government inspection, the old story about bad apples in the bottom of the package is one which might apply only to a relatively small proportion of the crop, shipped through unauthorized channels.

Kentville, N.S. J. F. CROSSAN.

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Last year alone, payments amounting to more than $100,000,000 were made to Sun Life policyholders and beneficiaries.

THE SUN LIFE STORY OF 1948 is made up of many thousands of individual records, each a simple human document, yet of vital importance to those concerned:

The Story of Mrs. M.B.H.

. . . is a tragic one. She lost her husband in an automobile accident and was left alone with three young children to care for. But to her husband, responsibility reached beyond death, and his Sun Life Family Income policy provides for the family until the youngsters are grown up, and then gives to the widow a regular income for life.

T.L.M. Bought a Business

. . . and is now his own master. He planned this when, on graduating from college, he took out a Sun Life Endowment for assurance protection as well as systematic and easy saving. The Endowment matured recently, providing the means which enabled him to take advantage of a great opportunity.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

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Yes, there are thousands of such cases in the Sun Life story of 1948 — a story of service to the public, repeated year in, year out.

From the 1948 Annual Report

Benefits paid to policyholders and beneficiaries during 1948: $105,046,413
Total Benefits paid since the first Sun Life policy was issued in 1871: $2,126,737,233
New Assurances issued during the year: $374,652,547
Assurances in force: $4,089,234,182

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Copy of the Annual Report for 1948 will be sent to all policyholders, or may be obtained from the Head Office, Montreal, or from: Sun Life of Canada, 60 Victoria Street, Toronto.

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Those Amateurs Still Have Fun But Give The Socialists Time

By B. K. SANDWELL

I WAS sitting at a window of the Rideau Club, watching the Canadian Army performing large-scale manoeuvers on the steppes in front of the Parliament Buildings, when Col. Ivan Petrovitch Skovar, military attaché of the Russian Embassy, approached me with a book in his hand. (All persons and places in this story are wholly fictitious, and any resemblance to any real persons or places, living or dead, is purely coincidental; besides, the man I am talking about has not been heard from since he was recalled to Russia, and is generally believed to have been liquidated for deviating, so he will not be annoyed.)

"How do you expect to win a war with allies like this?" he asked me. I looked at the book. It was "The Pick of Punch" (Clarke Irwin, $2.75). He was evidently very proud of having discovered it, and seemed to think that as a piece of purloined military intelligence it would rank at least with the best things secured by the investigators before the unfortunate episode of Mr. Gouzenko.

"What's the matter with our allies?" I asked. It was understood, of course, in all our conversations that Canada would ultimately find itself at war with an unnamed enemy whom we both assumed to be Switzerland, and that in that struggle Canada would have no allies of any consequence except Great Britain and the United States.

"They are not serious," he said. "They are not disciplined. They are not responsible. They play. They loaf. They lounge. They take life easy. You understand what I mean. We Russians, we also take life easy—".

"You are mixing your adverbs," I said. "What you mean is that you Russians take life easily, which is quite a different thing."

"Ah, this terrible English language!" said the colonel, and made a note in his little book. "But your allies will—what you call—let you down. I understand now what means our good Professor Lysenko. These poor English, they are the born amateurs. They have the acquired characteristic of the amateur and they are inheriting it, and each generation that they inherit it they get a little more amateur. They—"

"What do you mean, amateur?" I asked.

"Our investigators tell us that *Punch* is what you call the pick of the English periodicals. This book is the pick of the pick, the *crême de la crême*, the essence of English. And look at it!"

"I have looked at it," I said. "It is supposed to be funny!"

One Subject of Funniness

"Funny!" snorted the colonel. "It has only one subject of funniness. It is all about people who grow dahlias without knowing anything about growing dahlias, and the funny things that happen to a person who grows dahlias without knowing anything about it; and people who go sailing in ketches without knowing anything about navigation; and people who accept the position of governor of the Spondulix Islands without knowing anything of governing or islands or spondulix; and people who run broadcasts without knowing anything about broadcasting; and so on all through the book. And when you go to war against the Union of So—I beg your pardon, I mean the Union of Swiss Cantons,— these English will start shooting atom bombs without knowing anything about atom bombing, and the bombs are liable to land almost anywhere and do almost anything. I do not like atom bombs anyhow, but if there are going to be atom bombs flying around I want those that are fired by my side to be fired by professionals. The enemy can have as many amateur bombers as they like."

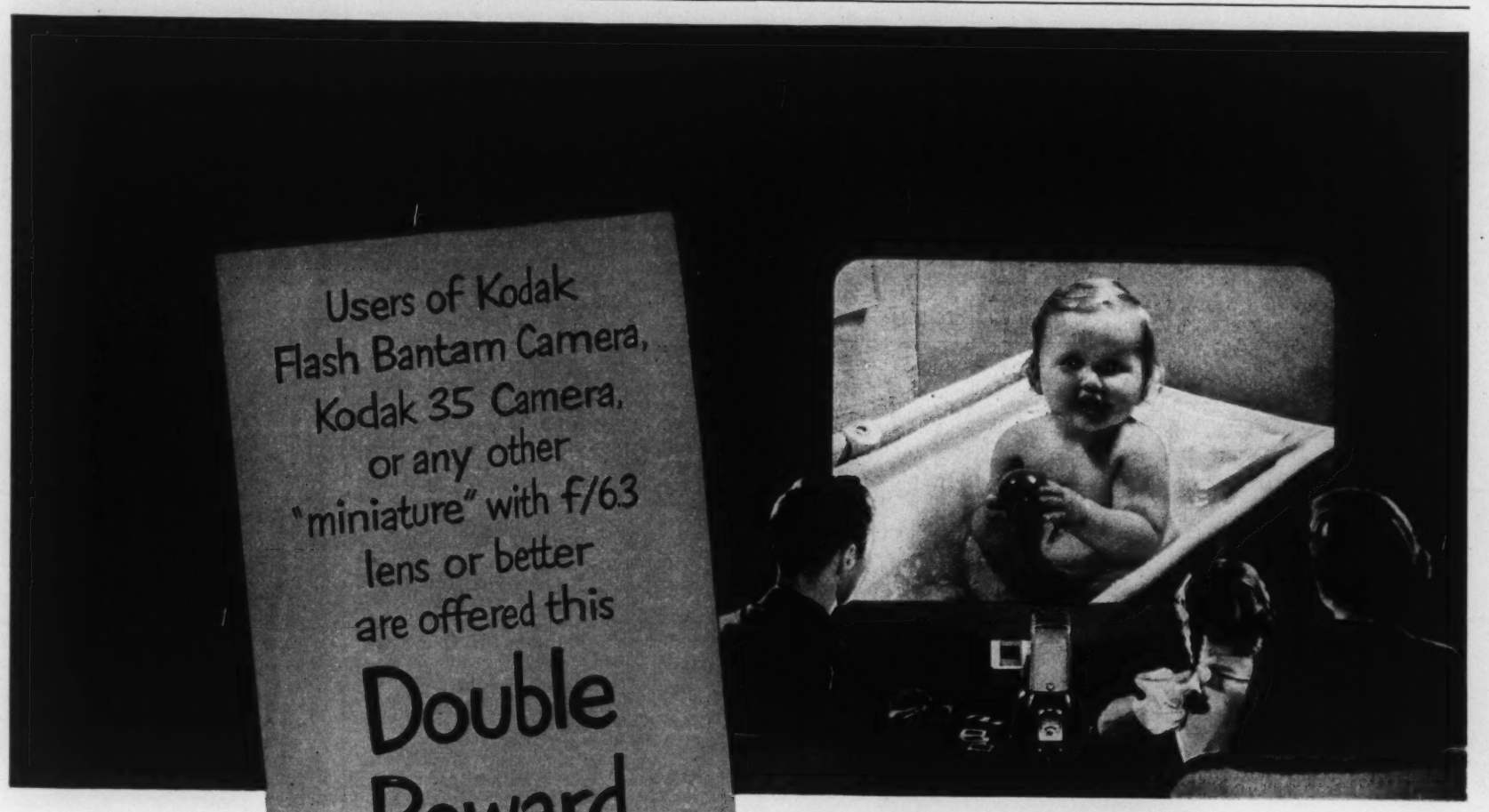
The colonel handed me the book. I glanced rapidly through it, confining my attention for the moment to the pictures. It was true that nearly all of them were different manifestations of the theme that things are bound to go wrong and it is well to be philosophical about it because after all nothing matters really. It occurred to me that the colonel need not perhaps have been quite so stuffy about this, because I dimly remembered that the favorite expression of his own people was something like "Nitchevo," which I had been told was roughly equivalent to "Ca ne fait rien" in French.

The first picture I saw was a lady at a photographer's expressing dissatisfaction with her passport photograph and being told: "They're two inches square, Madam, that's all you need bother about." That, I admitted to myself, would probably not be much of a joke in Russia. The next was a new lady secretary in a psychiatrist's office handing in a report on a case, with the remark: "I could not spell 'psychological' so I drew it." There are of course no illiterate secretaries in Russia, or at least the higher members of the Party don't get them. The third picture was two hundred people trying to get into each door of a subway train and a guard saying: "All right, *don't* mind the doors!" Not much discipline, I had to agree. The fourth was a Fougasse of a commentator at an orchestra broadcast, complete with full orchestra, apologizing for a slight error in his last announcement, which should have been "Fate Knocking at the Door" and not "Kate."

"Remember, colonel," I stated, "that Britain is only just emerging from the chrysalis stage of modern economy. She has not had the advantage of a generation of socialism like your glorious country. A few years ago she was still in the pure private-enterprise stage. In private enterprise a spot of amateurism does not harm; if it's more efficient than the professionals it beats the professionals, if not it goes under. Competition irons things out. In state enterprise of course it is another matter. But give the British time. In thirty years they will be running their railways just like the Russian railways, their coal mines just like your coal mines, their steel industry just like Donbas. And *Punch* will then be just as funny as—well, whatever your equivalent for *Punch* is."

"Not unless you shoot about half of the staff first," said the colonel. "And the firing squads will be so amateur that they will all miss, and everybody will burst into roars of laughter and sing 'The biggest aspidistra in the world' and go home. The English don't deserve a revolution; they won't be serious about it. Break away from them. Come and join the nations where democracy is compulsory, and the things you can make fun of are listed in a government bulletin, and then you will have some real fun."

He went back to Russia next month. I don't think he had much fun.



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THE WORLD TODAY

Soviets May Spur Mao To Titoism By Withholding Manchuria

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE situation in China is now developing more slowly, as some of the best-informed observers cautioned it would. It is a full month since Chiang stepped down from the presidency. All this time his successor, General Li Tsung-jen, has been organizing a peace deputation to negotiate with the Communists, but this deputation has only departed in recent days for Peiping.

Clearly the Communists have been in no hurry to meet with it. Knowing Chinese politics, the strength of regional feeling and the influence of various personalities, they must have comprehended that in the break-up of Chiang's regime any pretense of central authority over the remainder of Nationalist China had evaporated and the group left behind in Nanking would have no more than caretaker power for the surrender of the cities of the Yangtse valley.

This the Communists will accept in their own good time. But they know that they cannot obtain through General Li's remnant-government the surrender of the leading "war criminals," which they demand, or the surrender of South and South-West China. Even Chiang could not fully control these regions once his prestige had been deflated by the great defeat in Manchuria last fall.

Nor does it appear that the Communists are interested in taking General Li and his moderate Kuomintang followers, and even less the members of Sun Fo's cabinet now in Canton, into the projected coalition government. For this "popular front" government they will use another Li, Marshal Li Chi-sen, the anti-Chiang Kuomintang figure who has been a refugee in Hong Kong.

Marshal Li, along with exiled members of the fellow-travelling Democratic League, left Hong Kong two months ago for Manchuria, and has been reported addressing mass meetings in North China and in Mukden, denouncing Nanking's peace moves as "a fraud instigated by American imperialism."

When a carefully selected "Chinese People's Government" can be put together—with the Communists perhaps in a minority but in control of army, police and foreign affairs—the Communist leader Mao will take the surrender of Hankow, Nanking and Shanghai.

Taking over the administration of these great centres and of the northern and central provinces containing a full half of the population of China will pose such great problems that the Communists may feel it unwise to risk the strain of continuing the war on full scale, in an attempt to conquer the rest of China at once.

It should be remembered that it is only four months since the Communists captured their first large city, Tsinan. Up to that time their whole power was limited to the countryside, and their administrative experience limited to the small problems of town and village. Now they are faced with the task of administering one of the world's great ports, Shanghai, with a population of six millions, its customs duties representing a large part of the national revenue; and they already have on their hands the country's second port, Tientsin.

Resistance in South

They are faced with re-staffing almost the entire apparatus of national government in Nanking, its personnel having fled or been evacuated since last November. They have also to re-staff all of the provincial governments of the centre and north.

The rapid splitting-up of the remainder of Nationalist China, after the fall of Chiang, might seem to favor a Communist technique of taking it over piece by piece. But this splitting-up is in part an expression of the regional patriotism which has always been so much a feature of China.

In Canton, Chiang's viceroy T. V. Soong, leading member of one of the "four families" so hated for their abuse of wealth and privilege—the Chiangs, Soongs, Kungs and Chens—has been replaced by the Cantonese General Hsueh Yeh, famous for his defeat of the Japs at Changsha, as governor.

Neighboring Kwangsi province will be led by its native son, General Pai Chung-hsi, who has been moving his troops down from Hankow for weeks.

Chiang himself is expected to maintain control of his own province of Chekiang, to which he retired, and to which his own personal troops promptly followed him from the Shanghai-Nanking area, along with the island of Formosa to which he transferred the navy, the remains of the air force and a supposedly reliable governor before resigning office.

What possibility there is of Chiang returning to power as the leader of resistance in the whole of Southern and Western China is not clear. He is undoubtedly the strongest personality in the country. But he has lost "face" through his tremendous defeat, after his many claims that victory was just around the corner. And he appears to have lost the confidence of the people through his dependence for support in recent years on the reactionary, land-owning elements of the Kuomintang and abandonment of his pre-war efforts towards social reform.

General Hsueh Yeh, in an interview a fortnight ago, made it clear that Chiang would not be welcomed to Canton: "We are fighting both feudalism and communism. Nanking has failed because they were feudalistic. I include Chiang Kai-shek among the feudalists . . . I am a progressive. As governor of this province I intend to initiate political and economic reforms heretofore neglected by the Nationalists." He concluded by saying that he was "ready to be a martyr" in leading the independent defence of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hunan and Fukien provinces.

General Hsueh could not have been cooler in "welcoming" even the Sun Fo cabinet from Nanking. He said that the government "probably will go to Formosa," though Sun Fo "wants to come to Canton to join us." "General Li would also like to come, but there is no need." From the

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ability which Hsueh showed in fighting the Japs, he looks like a man who might build a solid basis for popular resistance to communism, worthy of Western support. South China regionalism is an old tradition; many times in the past half-century there has been a separate government in Canton.

Whether or not the Communists will decide to march on Canton to make an end to this resistance, they will certainly attempt to embarrass the South China leaders in accepting support from the Americans and British by raising a great cry about Hong Kong and the Western "imperialism" which seized it and holds it.

•

SOVIETS WANT MANCHURIA

Will Set Up Satellite Under Mao's Rival

IN SPITE OF their apparent need for Western trade and technical help, in restoring the ruined half of China which they are taking over and justifying to some extent the hopes of a better life which they have raised among the people, the Communists inevitably must beat the propaganda drums against Western "imperialism."

The reason for this—beyond the Communist dogma in which Mao and his lieutenants have been indoctrinated—is that *with Western influence almost entirely eliminated from China, the Chinese people, traditionally anti-foreign and increasingly nationalist-minded, cannot fail to note that the only power still following an imperialist policy towards them and slicing off Chinese territories, is Soviet Russia.*

Outer Mongolia has been formally annexed to the Soviet Union since the war; and Moscow is taking advantage of the break-up of central government in China to make a deal with General Li's caretaker regime which will pry away the vast Turkestan territory of Sinkiang from Chinese sovereignty. But a much mort blatant case will arise in Manchuria.

Control of Manchuria is a basic Russian policy, which has carried over from Tsarist through Communist days. Old Tsarist demands, such as cession of the naval base of Port Arthur, control of the port of Dairen and of the Manchurian railways, were re-imposed by Stalin after the Second World War. The Kremlin is not likely to take a chance of losing this powerful strategic and economic acquisition through any transformation which may take place in the central government of China in the future.

I venture to predict, therefore, that the Russians will set up a separate satellite government in Manchuria, much more closely under their control than that in China proper, and that it is for this purpose that Li Li-san has been groomed. An old rival of Mao's, he became the first head of the Communist Party of China. When his organizing campaign, based on stirring up unrest in the cities, failed, he was replaced by Mao with his policy of organizing the peasants, and retreated to Moscow.

After years of exile, he returned in 1945, in the baggage vans of the Red Army, like Bierut, Berman, Rakosi, Pauker and Dimitrov in Eastern Europe, as a completely obedient and trustworthy Stalinist. At a meeting of Asian Communists in Harbin late last summer he shouted the warning, obviously directed at his old rival Mao, that "some of our comrades in Asia have been in error. . . We must avoid at all costs the spread of nationalistic Communism. We cannot tolerate a Tito in Asia."

Why Mao May Be a Tito

Now, although Mao was quick to denounce Tito, his own insistence on basing his movement primarily on the peasant masses has often been compared to Tito's heresy in this regard. Both rule predominantly peasant countries, in which the urban proletariat simply is not well enough developed to take power by itself. But Bolshevism is traditionally distrustful of peasants as essentially capitalist-minded small proprietors, and it was this theory that brought Lenin and Stalin to treat them as enemies, to be yoked to the proletarian state through collectivization.

Mao has claimed that he intends to follow true Leninism by working towards a dictatorship of the proletariat, as fast as this proletariat can be developed. But he has stated that this development might require as long as 50 years. During this period, according to his theory, there must be a compromise with capitalism by satisfying the peasant hunger to own land and working with the more "democratic" bourgeois in the cities.

The Soviets, for all their long view of things, are bound to consider that in any such period the revolution might lose its force and be changed in its direction. But supposing that Mao were to agree to intensify the process and try to speed it up, the very resources and industry which he needs to further the industrialization of China and the growth of her proletariat will be denied to him.

Already the Soviets have stripped Manchuria of much of its valuable equipment, and as I presume, they will put the remainder under a separate satellite regime closely controlled by them, it would be entirely consistent with their policy in Europe if Manchurian industry were used, not to strengthen China, but to strengthen the Soviet Union. If their man Li Li-san is as obedient as the Muscovite Communists who have now superseded the native Communists throughout Eastern Europe, he will even urge this policy.

For many reasons there is a real possibility of Titoism appearing in China. Soviet policy, attempting to anticipate and check this development, actually may spur it.

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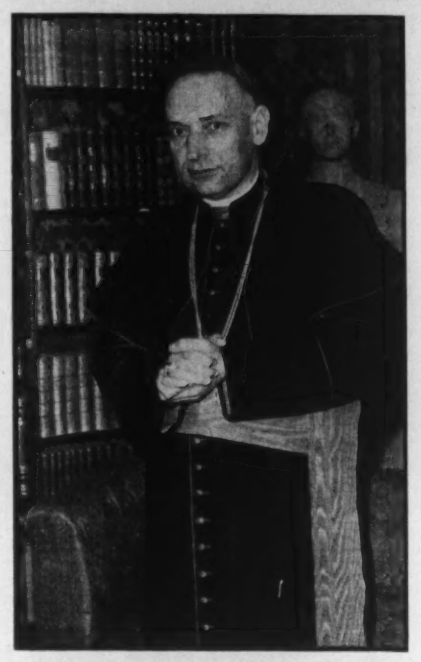

CARDINAL MINDSZENTY, whose trial and imprisonment have been protested by Christian world.

MINDSZENTY MOCKERY

Another Frame-up Trial In Moscow Style

THE trial of Cardinal Mindszenty has stirred up a strong reaction throughout the world. Most heartening has been the solidarity shown by many Protestant and Jewish leaders with the Catholics, in the understanding that this is an attack on all free religion.

The effect of the "admissions" of the Cardinal during the trial has been offset by the statement which Mindszenty made while still boldly facing his fate, that any "confession" issued in his name would be false. There is also the report of the use of a drug which partly stupefies the brain and makes the victim a pliable instrument of the prosecutor's suggestions.

As the novelist James T. Farrell suggests in a letter to the New York *Times*, the frame-up trial and its technique of character assassination are the very core of Stalinism. Farrell suggests that, to counter the Communist propaganda, an International Commission be set up to investigate the evidence and procedure of the Budapest mock trial.

This should be aided by the microfilms which a Hungarian refugee has just brought to Austria, purporting to prove that photostatic copies of "documents" produced at the trial were elaborately faked from paste-ups made by clipping words out of a collection of the Cardinal's letters.

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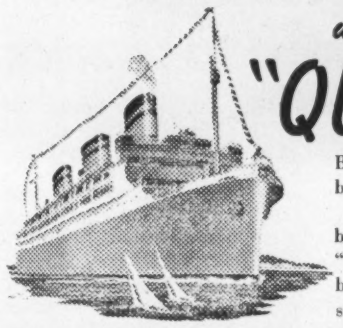

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Prokosch Wallows In Degradation In A Tale Of African Decay

By J. E. PARSONS

STORM AND ECHO—by Frederic Prokosch—*Doubleday*—$3.00.

"STORM and Echo" is the story of four men who travel four weeks or so on safari from the Belgian Congo to Nagala, a hitherto unscaled mountain the mere mention of which fills the African natives with terror. Samuel, who tells the story, is looking for an old friend. His companions, a mineralogist, an anthropologist and an entomologist, are respectively looking for rare metals, "secret gods", and rare insects, though there is considerable room for doubt as to whether these alleged goals are their real ones.

Alleged or otherwise, none of these objectives is reached, although Samuel does succeed in climbing Mount Nagala after his companions and all the native boys except one have in various ways fallen by the wayside.

The plot is thin. But the last thing Frederic Prokosch wants to do is to tell a story. Any plot will serve, so long as it is thin enough for him to pad it with incidents and descriptions that will fill you with loathing, force you to a photo-finish, make you wonder if anything is sacred or not, and engender within you a depressive melancholia which, in our case, anyway, lasted for twenty-four hours. At the end of this time we sullenly decided that that was precisely what Mr. Prokosch had set out to do.

The author seems to have had two main objectives: (a) to impress upon us, by means of a pattern of pessimism, the degradation, decay and death of the dark continent ("Africa is a corpse. And we, gentlemen, are the maggots.") and (b) to impress us with his abnormal preoccupation with the pornographic. Objective (a) is gained by a weave of febrile morbidity running from cover to cover, often bolstered by weird similes: "The sun was like a goldfish, floating belly upward in the poisonous haze"; "Their wings were patterned like a face in anguish"; "Yes, there it is; the human enigma, like a bloodstained fetus". "The brittle leaves began to click like a metronome"; "Their breasts dangled like chocolate pears"; "Her armpits sparkled like flames"; "The fever crouched over me like a pelican"; "The cicadas began to scream, like a surgical instrument boring into the brain"; "A star hung twinkling above the monolith, like a great spermatozoon". Anything, literally anything, will do, so long as it is daring. Here are a few random quotations, and we are so annoyed we won't even apologize for yanking them out of their contexts: "A whittled moon"; "monstrous loveliness"; "a white duck suit, suggestively soiled"; "a desperate little goatee"; "an almost challenging languor"; "wildly, hysterically fat"; "Man believes in nothing, not even his own appetites! Only his body is left — a shivering mass of flesh groping wildly among the Frigidaires in search of an ideal".

We don't intend to quote examples of objective (b), but there are quite enough of them to satisfy the most ardent licentiousness, we dare say.

We also dare to arraign Mr. Prokosch on a charge of what we consider literary carelessness, apart from the general literary blunder of having written the book at all. There are three strings to our bow. On page 25 in describing the natives of N'Goola he calls them "small, misanthropical creatures, bowlegged and pot-bellied", etc. It appears to us that *misanthropical* is anything but the *mot juste* in a purely physical description. On page 54 he says of two bull elephants, "they were huge, with tiny and malevolent eyes", and thirteen lines later, "their eyes grew evil". Thirdly, on page 5, "I was startled, of course. Not really surprised, merely startled", which after all is not too surprising (or even startling) in a book where all the characters are exaggerations, everything is symbolical, nothing is meaningful, and no one is happy.

By all means read it. But have a copy of "Alice in Wonderland" handy as a chaser.

Maine Eclogue

By HARRY BOYLE

NORTHERN FARM—by Henry Beston—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.75.

NORTHERN FARM is a book with a shadowy quality about it. We read beautiful passages of words, etching in delicate lines the mood and feeling of the Maine countryside and then come suddenly to a half page of notes from a farm diary. The contrast is startling, mainly because the writer seems lost so deeply in raptures about the place where he lives, that he fails to introduce us to his neighbors.

Henry Beston demonstrates clearly that he is a philosopher who uses the inspiration of his surroundings to dig deep in his own mind and bring out sentences which are as antiseptic and realistically beautiful as the spare bedroom of a Maine home. The sudden introduction of homely and sparse notes about his home and neighbors, breaks to a certain extent the spell he has woven. It also left me with a desire for a better introduction to the people and place.

Beston gives the key to his love for country living in a paragraph which expresses what many writers have tried to do for generations and few have accomplished. Returning from the city to the farm and settling down in his house he says, "I find that I am shaking off the strange oppression which came over me when I lived by an urban sense and understanding of time. In a world so convenient and artificial that there is scarcely day or night, and one is bulwarked against the seasons of the year, time, so to speak, having no natural landmarks, tends to stand still. The consequence is that life and time and history become unnaturally a part of some endless and unnatural present, and violence becomes for some the only remedy. Here in the country, it all moves ahead again. Spring is not only a landmark, but it looks ahead to autumn, and winter forever looks forward to the spring."

If you share this deep feeling for the country and country people you will certainly enjoy "Northern Farm" and your enjoyment will be enhanced by the artistry of the illustrations by Thoreau MacDonald.

Log Book Style

By EDWARD EARL

THE BLUE ICE—by Hammond Innes—*Collins*—$2.75.

MURDER and theft are not the prettiest of crimes, even in the pursuit of valuable minerals. Whether or not these malfeasances can be somewhat justified is more or less the subject of this novel. For here we have a man who devoted his entire life to the search for rare metals beneath the glaciers of Norway. He stole, murdered, and left a particularly attractive girl to accomplish this dream of a lifetime. Pursued by the police of one continent and the mining industries of several, he was a full fledged refugee from mankind.

If more effort had been expended on the creation of a really sizable main character, rather than on the log book technique, the novel might have more appeal. Perhaps the author likes to write this way, or just possibly, he cannot write any other way, but the final result is not an exciting novel. However, if you should be interested in knowing how whales are cut up, there is quite a good chapter on it. And—not to miss anything—there is a spate of Norwegian repartee which, unamusingly, is not translated.

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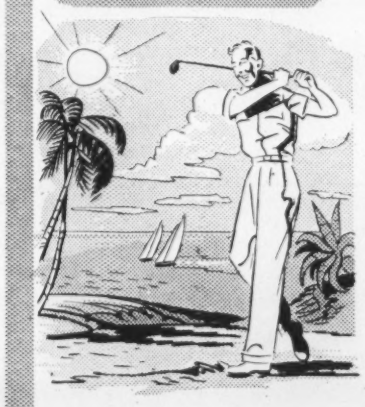

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"Did She Fall . . . .?"

By J. L. CHARLESWORTH

LUCY WALTER: WIFE OR MISTRESS—by Lord George Scott—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.25.

ONE of the fascinating "might-have-beens" of English history is the Duke of Monmouth. If his father, Charles II, had proclaimed him as legitimate, there would have been no need for the revolution of 1688, when James II was driven out of the country. The royal line would have descended through the family of the Dukes of Buccleuch, whose title Monmouth acquired through his marriage. There would have been no Hanoverian rulers, no Queen Victoria, perhaps no Orange Order.

The Duke of Monmouth was the son of Lucy Walter, and most historians have been content to accept the story that he was illegitimate, some even going so far as to suspect that his father was not Charles II. The verdict of history has thus been rather rough with the reputation of Lucy, who is described in Evelyn's Diary as "a brown, beautiful, bold but insipid creature."

In this book, completed before his death in 1947, Lord George Scott, a younger son of the Duke of Buccleuch, and therefore a direct descendant of Lucy Walter, has tried to reverse history's verdict. If he has not entirely made out a case for complete rehabilitation of his beautiful ancestress, he has at least adduced enough evidence to justify a new trial. His thesis is that Lucy was the legal wife of Charles, that she was so recognized by his family and members of his exiled court during Cromwell's régime, and that she was a virtuous and much-maligned lady.

Most of the evidence that Lord George has found in support of his case is inferential, but he shows that the case against Lucy's virtue was not built up until many years after her death and that it rests mainly on the propaganda of James II and his hirelings, who had excellent practical reasons for discrediting Monmouth's legitimacy. He also suggests that the historians who have accepted the propaganda of James were writing during a period — Queen Victoria's reign—when it was not tactful to discuss questions of royal legitimacy, the amiable eccentricities of the good Queen's uncles having disseminated the royal blood fairly widely through the realm.

Lord George firmly believed that a marriage certificate of Lucy and Charles had at one time existed. There is even a possibility that, if the English record of a marriage was destroyed, a second record may exist on the Continent, for there is some ground for thinking that a second ceremony was performed after the flight of the court to Holland.

Well-Bred Pirate

By JOHN BISHOP

CAPTAIN FOR ELIZABETH — by Jan Westcott — *Ambassador* — $3.00.

HARD on the heels of her first novel, "The Border Lord", which sold over three-quarters of a million copies, Jan Westcott has published her second, as lively and lusty as the first, and, if anything, lustier. "Captain for Elizabeth" makes pretty good light reading.

It is a Farnolesque salt-water romance whose foundations were supplied by the authentic log of Master Francis Pretty of Suffolk, England, to be found in Hakluyt's "Voyages." The hero is a handsome, insufferably selfish freebooter, Tom Cavendish, whose various cruelties are rationalized (by Miss Westcott, principally) into the sublime gallantries of a pathfinder and empire-builder. Of course, this is being eminently unfair to the author, who is perfectly aware that she is writing of a period (the Elizabethan) when piracy on the high seas was not only a mark of breeding but a *sine qua non* for promotion.

Cavendish circumnavigates the globe (the third to do so) and manages to limp into his home-harbor with a hold stuffed full of swag from the galleon *Santa Anna*, one of the twenty-odd Spanish vessels he had managed to dispose of en route. He had also managed during the trip to dispose of his own brother (abandoned due to a tendency toward mutiny) and the reputation of at least one Spanish lady.

While we are compelled to admire Miss Westcott's facile command of nautical terminology and her robust account of the rigors of sixteenth-century transoceanic travel, we were perhaps not so agreeably impressed with her in the role of *raconteuse*. The story has a habit of running away with her, and it has not a few loose ends.

Canoe Trip

By EVELYN FRANCIS

JOE LAVALLY AND THE PALEFACE—by Bernard Wicksteed—*Collins*—$2.75.

ON the basis of its somewhat awkward title, Bernard Wicksteed's "Joe Lavally and the Paleface in Algonquin Park" proves a very pleasant surprise for those to whom the average back-to-nature tale has never been too fascinating. As Mr. Wicksteed warns the reader in his preface, the book is a simple and straightforward report of an Algonquin Park canoe trip. Nevertheless it makes very entertaining reading. In the first place, neither the canoe trip nor the book is too long—eight days and a couple of hundred pages respectively. Also, Joe Lavally, the half-breed guide, is a person as opposed to a stock character.

Like many another north-woodsman who joined the army and travelled at the expense of the government, Joe is illiterate but by no means unsophisticated. Unlike a lot of them, he is fairly smart and even a man of property. His comments on everything from beaver dams to tourists are pungent, witty, and, at times, downright ribald. Maybe the ribaldry is Mr. Wicksteed's, but whoever is responsible the book is quite funny in spots.

The nature lore provided is not too lengthy nor too erudite. The author has asked pretty much the sort of question any city slicker would ask, and while occasionally Joe goes on the theory of "ask a silly question and you'll get a silly answer," his information is sound most of the time. It's certainly more fun than any data obtainable in the encyclopedia.

Mr. Wicksteed's description of the Park itself, even if a trifle rhapsodical, will awaken memories in those who have visited it, and prove an excellent advertisement for those who have not. It is only to be hoped that readers who may be inspired to rush off and enjoy a canoe trip of their own will be as fortunate as Mr. Wicksteed was in their guide and their weather.

Painted by A. B. Stapleton

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F74

FILM AND THEATRE

The Director Gives Expert Heed To Field Of Modern Marriage

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"A LETTER TO THREE WIVES" is such a beautifully devised piece of the hokum that conceals hokum that it's a pleasure to be taken in by it. Its greatest charm is that it doesn't attempt to take you in very far. It skates about on the surface of a triple domestic crisis and its triumph is almost entirely a matter of intricate device and brilliant execution. The whole thing is wonderfully balanced so that together with the risk that something may go wrong there is always the assurance, which grows and grows as the picture develops, that in Mr. Mankiewicz' hands nothing could go anything but right.

The picture tells the story of three marriages in the station-wagon set of a small town. All the marriages are highly vulnerable and all are at the mercy of a local siren who lets it be known in a joint letter to all three wives that she has just left town, taking with her as a precious souvenir the husband of one of the three. Thus all three marriages are tossed into the air at once and kept there till almost the last moment in as adroit a piece of cinematic juggling as it is possible to imagine.

"A Letter to Three Wives" is packed full of tricks and the best trick of all lies in making the old tricks, including even the flashback device, seem as fresh as paint. Joseph Mankiewicz both wrote and directed the picture and it is quite easy to figure out from moment to moment what he had in mind—the idea, for instance of packing all three wives off together on a community picnic which leaves them plenty of leisure for worried retrospection over their married lives and no chance whatever to get to a pay telephone and settle the problem for themselves and the audience. What resist analysis, however, are the constant surface play of gaiety and change, the rightness of comedy and sentiment in a completely arbitrary pattern, the beautiful ease with which all the conflicts, comedy and sentiment, are made to resolve into the only possible, yet quite unpredictable ending.

Some Rocks Are Shied

The picture is built up adroitly to get better and better as it goes along. The first wife (Jeanne Crain) is an ex-Wave who lives in mortal terror of the very simple social pretensions of the country-club set. The second (Ann Sothern) is a radio writer whose earnings help to keep her highly critical schoolteacher husband (Kirk Douglas) in suburban splendor. The third is a cagey shopgirl (Linda Darnell) who stage-manages a profitable marriage with her chain-store boss (Paul Douglas). In arranging the early sequences Mr. Mankiewicz contrives to shy some well directed rocks at soap opera and soap opera sponsors as well as to put in a special plea for the dignity of paedagogy.

The last episode, however, doesn't bother its head about a message and is quite the best of the three. I didn't know which to admire more—Linda Darnell as the irresistible shopgirl who wants marriage and won't accept anything else, or Paul Douglas as the all-but-immovable employer who wants Miss Darnell and won't yield anything more. If you can take your eyes off the two protagonists of this moral struggle, there are also Connie Gilchrist as the heroine's mother and Thelma Ritter as her poker-playing sidekick. Either one provides enough entertainment in herself for an ordinary comedy.

No doubt enough technical knowledge and concentrated filmcraft went into "A Letter to Three Wives" to make a dozen movies. The beauty of this picture is that none of this shows on the surface. It has a look of almost careless ease, as though all the complex elements that go to make a successful film had fused into balance and lucidity of themselves.

•

"One Sunday Afternoon" was a mildly entertaining movie when it had James Cagney to give it energy, and, before that, when Gary Cooper lent it his special awkward charm. The third or current version has technicolor, melodies, and an entirely new cast including Ben Blue for added comedy, but none of these can make up for the absence of the former stars or conceal the fact that it is pretty thin stuff without them.

Apart from Ben Blue's antics which are faintly reminiscent of the early Chaplin, most of the comedy in the current version of "One Sunday Afternoon" centres about a horseless carriage and its tendency to fall apart or blow up during a spin in the park. There's no use pointing out that this is not an inexhaustible source of humor because the producers of Gay Nineties films think differently, and they're the ones who make the pictures. Dennis Morgan, Janis Paige, Dorothy Malone and Dan Dafore are the young people involved. They work hard at their comedy, the point of which is that people who grew up at the turn of the century were without exception, antics in funny clothes. Maybe they were but the point has been made many times before.

SWIFT REVIEW

RED SHOES. Life on and behind stage in the higher branches of ballet. The ballet numbers are brilliant and beautiful and so is the prima ballerina, Moira Shearer.

MY BROTHER JONATHAN. A plodding English film about a young doctor who sacrifices himself for his deserving patients and his undeserving family. With Michael Denison, Ronald Howard.

SYMPHONIE PASTORALE. A beautiful French film of deep emotional subtlety, derived from a short story by André Gide. With Michele Morgan.

WORDS AND MUSIC. A big colorful tasteless musical based haphazardly on the lives and collaboration of Rodgers and Hart. With Mickey Rooney, Tom Drake and dozens of assisting stars.

• •

"Oedipus the King"

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE prime essential for a good performance of a Greek tragedy in its original form — changed only by translation—is a full achievement of the beauty of sound, and the significance of meaning, of the words employed. There must also be the requisite dignity of bearing and significance of gesture, but an actor who can do the music, so to speak, is not likely to fall short in the picture.

Glenn Burns, who played the title role in the New Play Society's "Oedipus the King" (W. B. Yeats' version), was a most fortunate choice for this responsibility. He has a pleasing and well modulated voice and an admirable sense of diction. While a more experienced actor might perhaps have got more "effect" in the modern sense out of the final scene after the blinding, it is by no means certain that this would have accorded with the Greek intention. He was well supported by Larry Henderson as a vigorous and gentlemanly Creon and by a good cast, and the limitations of the Museum stage were for once no handicap at all.

Most of the Sophoclean performers made a quick change to take part in Sheridan's ever-fresh burlesque, "The Critic," which was romped through with terrific vigor and doubtless compensated some of the audience who may have found the Greek tragedy a little remote from their expectations. In this piece the honors went to Michael Ney for a very clear though very rapid-fire performance of "Puff," and to the producer, J. Mavor Moore.

The previous production of this society, Morley Callaghan's "To Tell the Truth," was actually still running at the Royal Alexandra when the Museum double bill opened, and the U.S. rights are reported to have been acquired by a New York producer. The society is entitled to very high credit for both enterprises. It will run its spring revue for twelve nights (skipping Wednesdays) beginning March 18.

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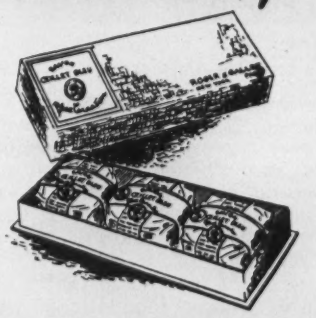

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By William Bass, New York

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BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

CRITICAL SHORTAGE

Canada Needs Seven Thousand Nurses

By INA DARLING

WHERE is Canada to find enough nurses to fill all her needs in the new National Health Plan, breath-taking in the magnitude of its five year scheme, and already being implemented from coast to coast? This acute and troublesome question has everybody guessing.

Shortage of nursing personnel for the nation stands presently at 7,000. As a comparable situation exists in nearly every country on the globe, no appreciable amount of relief need be expected from elsewhere to ease the home shortage. D.P. graduates already in Canada, serving as it were an apprenticeship, are few in number and merely a trial group.

Hon. Paul Martin, National Health Minister, has stated that his Department, through the building of new, and enlarging of old hospitals, anticipated providing the Dominion with 40,000 hospital beds in the next five years. This single item of his program will necessitate an enormous increase in both student and graduate nurses. At least 15,000 of the proposed 40,000 beds are slated for Ontario's rapidly increasing population.

The perfect ratio for staff in general duties is said to work out at five beds per student nurse, plus graduate supervisor for a floor of from 12 to 20 beds. Rarely does this state of perfection exist however, as witness graduates now doing general duty, and caring for at least 12 beds alone. For Ontario, a rough estimate of extra nurses required right now, would be 3,000, plus others necessary in T.B., Cancer, V.D., etc. control clinics, and proportionately, a like number for every province.

The immediate set-up is reported as follows; of the 7,000 nurses required now, the majority are needed in general hospitals. At present, the largest graduating classes known in nursing history are being released from training schools everywhere, yet the acute nurse shortage in hospitals prevails, because seventy-five per cent of graduates are refusing to do hospital duty. Thus, the problem becomes more bewildering.

Of the twenty-five per cent remaining available for hospitals, some are "specials" caring for private patients, and working an eight hour shift. The rest are doing a heavy stint of twelve hour duty in hospitals, serving in any capacity, with two and one half hours off daily (when they can get it) at salaries lower than average. There is little grousing over the hard routine. "We've been promised more help as soon as possible," they say, "but goodness knows when that will be." They enjoy the pleasant group living in staff houses, the good "shop talk," the enduring friendships. Medical men have named them "the valiants."

A small percentage of those reportedly shunning hospital tasks is used by the Victorian Order of Nurses, and in various departments of Public Health, also somewhat shorthanded. Another group (there are no figures available for this) goes on to university for post-graduate study, and from these "academics" come leaders, instructors and superintendents for different fields and organizations. But the greatest number of graduates—those of whom a startled public indignantly demands "what's the matter with nurses"—become affiliated with departments where, it is claimed, other personnel could be used.

Standards Too High?

The graduates who refuse hospital work say in their defense that they regard the three arduous years spent in caring for sick, ailing, or dying, encountering few grateful patients, working under strict discipline, with personal freedom limited to "hours off duty", and with no wage paid, as their stint of service. Then, winning their diploma and degree, they feel the privilege is theirs to choose whatever position they wish in the field before them.

The spirit of this defense or argument, medical men say, is contrary to the ethical code of good nurses, and stems mainly from faulty training. Nursing leaders were in too great haste to keep schools in stride with the swift-moving pace of medical science, they claim, and thus training became harassed by complexities in the modern trend. Old standards, desirable essentials, were crowded out to make time for the more, so-called, progressive types of study and work, some of which belong in the intern field.

This has given to the country great numbers of bewildered young graduates who are unsure of their place in the professional scheme, and who have little desire, it seems, for responsible service. It is urged by medical men that students entering training be made to realize more deeply than ever that the nursing profession is based upon, and calls for an assumption of, responsibility, devotion to duty and unselfish service to sick humanity, by its members, and that these primary essentials in caring for the sick never be forgotten regardless of how complex the field of medicine grows.

As a prerequisite to hospital training, the demand by leaders of organized nursing for a high standard of education, (as such) in a country hungry for nurses, can hardly be considered wise. If, in making such an arbitrary ruling, they hoped to eliminate the unsuitable type of student, the attempt has failed, dismally.

Also, why bar much worthwhile material by setting high educational bars to be hurdled first? Many keenly intelligent young women, unable for personal reasons to acquire the necessary standard, and thus denied hospital training, are acceptable to other organizations and trained as nursing aides. Ironically, many of these aides are now assigned to duty in hospitals and public health departments.

Those students who, with junior matriculation only, train and graduate from smaller hospitals, stand in direct contradiction of the theory held by the heads of training establishments of the larger hospitals, that high education is necessary to the turning out of qualified nurses. Recently, via the press, these smaller hospitals were frowned upon by various nursing associations, as graduating personnel not up to the standard of proficiency. Perhaps for the moment it was forgotten that any nurse earning an R.N. degree is ranked as fully qualified, and all exams leading to the degree are identical!

Numbers of doctors, more than a little piqued by work done by "modern inefficients" have scored the demand by nursing leaders as "unreasonable nonsense"; as "directly aggravating the shortage." They frankly state they see no reason to bar from training "normally intel-

BRAIN-TEASER

Heterogeneous Conglomeration

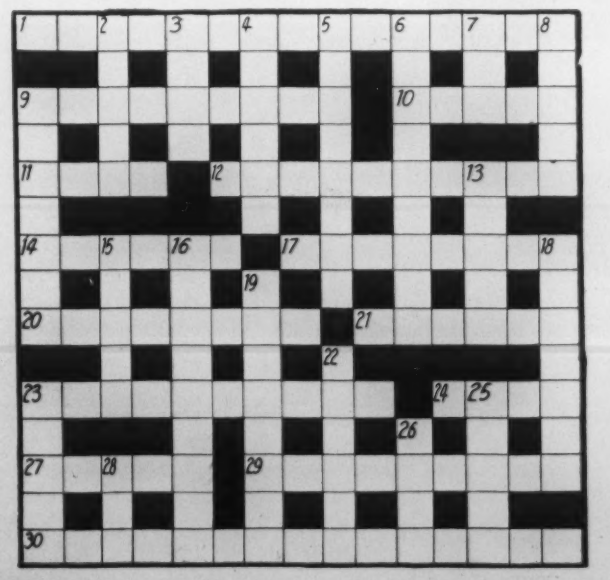
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. and 8 down. It might have been found in Plato's gall-bladder had the alchemists looked. (3, 12, 5)
9. The Queen of Hearts was always in favor of this. (9)
10. A girl gets halfway home in state. (5)
11. Concerning little Edward. (4)
12. It's not hard to join a friend over tea. (4, 6)
14. In the midst of the climb I begin to drink. (6)
17. Bob R. Bird changes his for Sir Henry Irving's real name. (8)
20. One would expect this flower to grow in the garden, but it doesn't. (8)
21. Punch drunk? (6)
23. Able to answer this? (10)
24. She has the last word. (4)
27. A hand-out from the up-lift society. (5)
29. John Wesley was the first one. (9)
30. Reverse the last two names of a nineteenth century poet for a composer. (9-6)

DOWN

2. He has a tutor in France. (5)
3. You'll need pull here. (4)
4. O I leap for megapodes. (6)
5. Stan rose to be one of these. (8)
6. How a cockney might refer familiarly to the Duke of Edinburgh and his Princess in a flirtatious manner. (9)
7. She helped to make Bevan. (3)
8. See 1 across.
9. A discerning twist, off the record, reveals a compensating reward. (7)
13. We're all doing it a little more day by day. (5)
15. The 4 is one of the mound ones of Australia. (5)
16. Gilbert's Sergeant Meryll evidently had a one-track mind about meat. (9)
18. Refuse to have anything to do with a lad who goes to bed with a letter. (7)
19. Little Edward balances Sid upside down on his arm. (9)
22. "That's the spirit, Shelley!" "Me, too", says Coward. (6)
22. I can't turn it. (5)
25. Easy to catch but hard to throw. (5)
26. Chesterfield's grandfather? (in so far as we know.) (4)
28. And that's the lot! (3)



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Saint Valentine
9. Nanaimo
10. See 23
11. Roughs it
12. Angled
13. Second-best
15. Star
18. Bore
19. See 23
22. Uglier
24. Prelates
26. Settler
27. Enrobes
28. Dress for dinner

DOWN

2. Announcer
3. Neighing
4. Violin bow
5. Luck
6. Nylons
7. Idyll
8. Ecuador
9. Norns
14. Spearhead
16. Tractable
17. Children
18. Bruised
20. Tusks
21. Realms
23. 10 and 19. Let me call you sweetheart
25. Trio (42)

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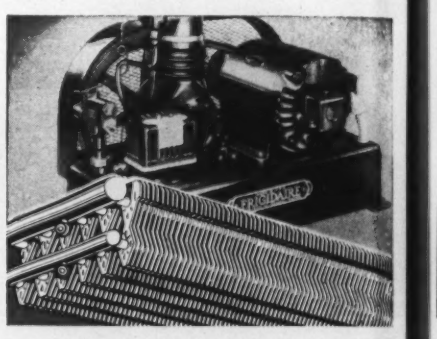

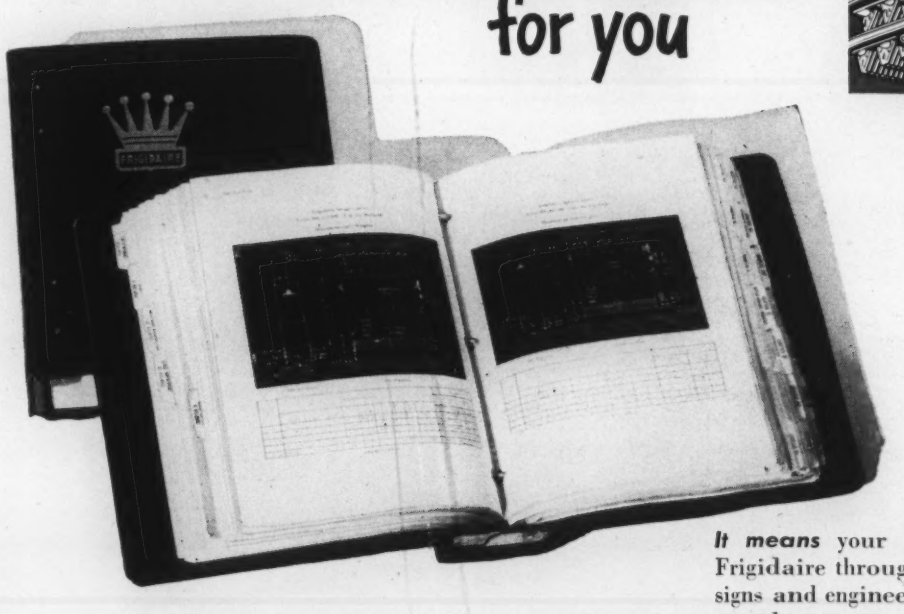

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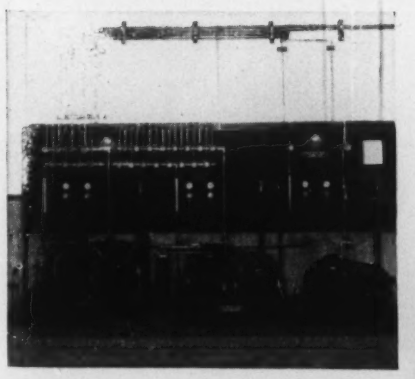

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ligent, responsible women, fond of nursing, and able to carry out instructions," even if their education ended at "the little red school house."

In today's world, high education is counted compulsory, but to those with a nursing career in mind, that final year of general study as demanded for entrance, is of little specific value. Nor does it help to clarify or evaluate the choice of such a career. Granted the expectant trainee has scholastic ability to pass requirements brilliantly, she yet cannot know whether, within herself, she has potentialities for nursing, or even a liking for self-effacing service.

Nor can the hospital know at this point; hence the probationary period which furnishes enough clues to show whether the student is warranted in continuing training. Failing here, there is dismissal with its attendant heartbreak, plus worry over time lost and financial outlay for equipment, now useless. Loss to hospitals at this juncture is regarded as fairly heavy, although no figures are available.

A much more sensible approach to the whole situation, would be a preparatory year—replacing the valueless year of general study—at a pre-nursing school, (on the pattern of pre-medicine, etc.) with entrance permitted on completion of junior matric. Uniforms at the school need not be obligatory, thus cutting financial loss to students. Among other things, teaching of professional ethics and etiquette (the loss of which is deplorable) could be well advanced by the end of the year. At that time, those wishing to continue with training, might be screened before entrance to hospital, and thus eliminate entirely the probationary term, and its resultant loss to hospitals.

From a practical viewpoint alone, the waste incurred by the rule calling for a year of general study in hospital, as it now stands, is unjustified. Any commonsense approach to elimination of waste, to bringing and keeping within the ranks desirable students, would be strongly approved both by the medical world and a troubled public.

On the credit side of the ledger for nursing leaders stand the student bodies now in training, and the increased number of graduating classes today. A few short years ago it was found that the obsolete training methods then in existence were causing a loss to hospitals of seventy per cent of students during the first training year. Of the few remaining, the number staying to graduate averaged around eighteen per cent. Such training methods had to be discarded.

Without Toppling

That this herculean task was accomplished without toppling the whole nursing structure, bespeaks excellent leadership and cooperation. Rebuilding and rejuvenating of the whole training system was begun by raising the general standard of nursing, by shortening hours on duty, and by reducing trying and repetitious domestic duties to the minimum necessary for good training.

At the moment, there is being made experimentally, an attempt to shorten the training term by one year, at a school solely for nursing study, and apart entirely from hospitals, where practical duties will be carried out. This school in Ontario, the first of its kind in Canada, started with a small student body, and now has a rapidly lengthening list. It is financed by the province of Ontario and the Canadian Red Cross and, if successful, will pave the way for others across the Dominion.

With the present and probable future scarcity in mind, any plan which will induce young women to train and bring to the people of this country greater numbers of efficient nurses is to be applauded. But this will take time in the doing. What of the present needs?

Recently, a nurse in charge of a large, much - understaffed public health field remarked wearily, at the end of a long, exhausting, and typical day, "How long this state of affairs can go on I do not know."

The wonder grows, strengthened by such statements, that some nurses are still toiling long hours, continually under pressure of work, while others, seemingly oblivious to obligations, keep to shorter, easier schedules. Have the latter a clear understanding of what the shortage might, eventually, mean to the profession? Or are they indifferent? Someone has said that nurses are among the world's greatest realists. If this is so, then they must face the fact that the demand for their help is becoming critical.

Two Alternatives

The world hears much of shortages these days, and of efforts made to overcome them. Are nurses not obligated by the standard of their profession to find some solution for this one themselves? A willingness by nurses to revert, *en masse*, to a schedule of longer hours, for a stated period, would automatically release a substantial number of them for dispersal to neediest areas. Salaries, of course, would need to be consistent with hours of service.

Under the circumstances already existing in the nursing world, it is only reasonable to assume, however, that this idea would hardly be popular—on a voluntary basis at any rate. More immediate response might be had from a frank discussion on shortage conditions with graduating classes, coupled with an urgent appeal to them to serve for one year, with salary, at stated centres. The doctor who stated publicly, some time ago, that nurses should be "frozen" to their jobs, may have had some such idea as the above in mind.

Certain it is, that where the welfare of a nation is involved, a solution must be found. The nursing profession as a whole is under strong criticism, at present, by a distracted public. Should shortages grow more acute, with the profession seemingly indifferent, pressure of public opinion, backed by powerful hospital and health insurances, will force the issue. One of two alternatives will then face leaders of the nursing profession. Either practical nurses and aides, on a fuller nursing basis than now, will replace professionals in all but the more specialized fields, or a way will be devised to allocate nurses to positions.

Are there other alternatives? That the splendid organization of Canada's nurses as it is known today should stand at such a crossroad is incredible. But, Canada needs nurses—now! She is to need many more shortly, for a Health scheme which, per capita, ranks second to none. Professional nursing must come forward with an answer to that need!

For once the public was free to look over the artist's shoulder when Dorothy Stevens, O.S.A., A.R.C.A., one of Canada's best-known portrait painters, was a feature attraction at the Simpson's Homemaker Show. She is shown at work on an "impression in pastel" of a young sitter.

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WAS it for this he toiled in the deeps of the earth?
Was it for this he slaved
Stained to his soul with black diamond dust
Penetrating under his skin
So that he bears forever the blue tattoo of his trade?

Was it for this? To return to the yielding soil,
To a plot of ground where old posts crazily lean,
The broken fencing long since overgrown
By the grass and weeds;
Through which the cows and horses prowl
And knock a headstone over here and there, and leave
Their clumsy hoofprints on the sod;
Where bright-eyed gophers hide, and peep around the graves
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CONCERNING FOOD

Cooking Under Pressure

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

AN inexperienced cook can achieve an encouraging degree of success with pressure cookery; indeed it may be easier for her to learn to use it than for the experienced cook to change her cooking techniques. The pressure pan saves fuel, patience, time and dishes—considerations not to be dismissed lightly. Nutritionally, the principal of cooking under pressure is to be commended since it tends to eliminate the oxidization of water-soluble vitamins and minerals which occurs in cooking done under ordinary conditions. Generally it is agreed that the pressure saucepan is the Cook's Best Friend.

If you can read you can use a pressure saucepan and assuming that you can read, the booklet issued by the manufacturer of your utensil should be your constant companion for the first few weeks of ownership. Follow the booklet's advice and instructions for operation and realize once and for all that while your cooker is in use you had better remain in the kitchen and watch both the clock and pressure gauge. This is no time to swing on the garden gate and engage your neighbor in friendly chit-chat.

We'll suppose your pressure pan is shiny and new and that for the first meal to be cooked in it you have decided to do a pot roast.

Pot Roast of Beef, Vegetables

Heat pressure saucepan and add 1 tbsp. fat. Brown a 3½-4 lb. roast (depending upon size of cooker) on all sides thoroughly. Don't rush this operation, it's important where the color and flavor of your dish depends upon good braising of the meat. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Add ½ cup water. Adjust cover and exhaust air from cooker. Cook for 30-35 minutes at 15 lbs. pressure. Let pressure return to normal. Open cooker and add

4 to 6 small peeled potatoes
4 to 6 medium whole onions
6 to 8 medium scraped whole carrots

Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Adjust cover; exhaust air and cook for 10 minutes at 15 lbs. pressure. Reduce pressure rapidly. Transfer meat and vegetables to heated platter. Measure liquid in pan and thicken allowing 2 tbsp. flour mixed smooth with 3 tbsp. water for every cup of gravy. Serves 4 generously. A salad and a baked caramel custard rounds out this meal very satisfactorily.

Let us suppose that despite all your efforts the meat seems a little tough. A slice off the roast for a luncheon sandwich the next day confirms your suspicions so you serve sausages for dinner that night and ignore the pot roast. The next day you are called upon to provide an adequate noon dinner for some very hungry male (young) athletes. There is no time to go to market so out comes the pot roast and you make

Meat Pie With Biscuit

2-2¼ cups cubed cooked beef

Remove fat and gristle when cutting up the meat. Shake in seasoned flour in a brown paper bag using ¼ cup flour, 1 tsp. salt and pepper. Heat pressure pan and add 2 tbsp. fat. Brown meat thoroughly. Place on top of meat

2 cups sliced onions
1½ cups diced celery
6 medium carrots sliced

Add leftover gravy plus bouillon cubes and boiling water to make 2 cups liquid.

Adjust cover, exhaust air from cooker and cook for 10 minutes at 15 lbs. pressure. Let pressure return to normal. In the meantime prepare tea biscuits for topping using prepared tea biscuit mix. Cut biscuits with the doughnut cutter—for no particular reason except that it's a change. Preheat the oven to 450°F.

Ladle meat and vegetables into greased casserole. Thicken gravy (if necessary) with 2 tbsp. flour mixed with 3 tbsp. water. Reseason and add 1 tbsp. thick condiment sauce. Pour over meat and vegetables, top with biscuits and bake for 15 minutes at 450°F. Yield: 6 servings.

A Sunday dinner is usually considered "special" if chicken is served. A fowl is a very good investment for flavor and quantity of meat and your pressure cooker really does it proud.

Sunday Fried Chicken

Cut up a 4-5 lb. fowl (depending upon size of cooker) into serving pieces. Wash and drain. If desired cook chicken giblets separately in boiling salted water until tender and use in gravy.

Combine ¼ cup flour, 3 tsp. salt and 1½ tbsp. paprika in a paper bag. Shake a few pieces of chicken at a time in this mixture until well coated. The paprika provides the chicken with a warm brown color instead of that greyish shade which sometimes develops after pressure cooking.

Heat pressure cooker and melt 4 tbsps. mild cooking fat. Brown chicken pieces thoroughly on all sides—don't crowd and don't hurry! Add ¼ cup water. Adjust cover, exhaust air and cook for 25 minutes at 15 lbs. pressure. Remove from heat and let pressure return to normal. Remove chicken to heated platter.

For Gravy—

Pour liquid from pan into measuring cup—a heat-proof pint or quart size cup is good for this purpose. Let cool slightly, skim off fat, add liquid from giblets and fill cup to 2 cup mark with milk. Return to pressure pan, heat liquid and add 2 tbsp. flour mixed smooth with 3 tbsp. water and stir until thickened. Reseason to taste. Enough for 4 to 5. The menu could include fluffy mashed potatoes, buttered grated carrots, green salad and raisin sour cream pie.

For good results for an extra special dinner (predominately male) we suggest

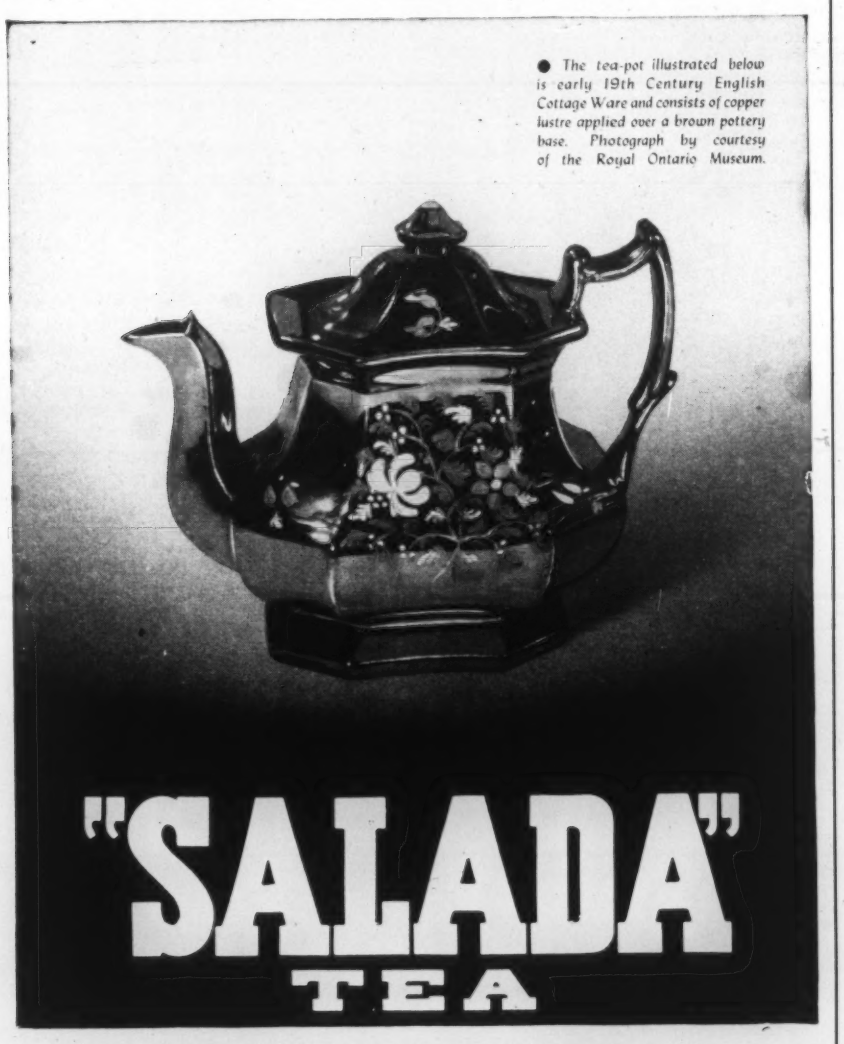
Savory Steak With Mushrooms

This recipe uses round steak which at one time was casually referred to as a "less expensive cut of beef". Now you look twice at the price tag and count your money before the purchase is made.

2 lbs. round steak cut ¾-1" thick
1/3 cup flour
1 tsp. salt
Pepper

Combine flour, salt and pepper in a pie plate. Trim meat of excess fat and cut into 4 serving pieces. Coat each piece of meat with seasoned flour and pound the flour into it (on both sides) with the edge of a saucer.

Heat pressure pan, melt 2 tbsp. fat. Brown meat thoroughly on all sides. Cover meat with 1 cup peeled and thickly sliced onions and ½ lb. fresh mushrooms (caps left whole and stems sliced). Add ½ cup water. Adjust cover, exhaust air and cook for 30 minutes at 15 lbs. pressure. Let pressure return to normal. Remove meat with onions and mushrooms to heated platter. Thicken juices with flour paste (2 tbsp. flour and 3 tbsp. water) and serve in a separate dish.



● The tea-pot illustrated below is early 19th Century English Cottage Ware and consists of copper lustre applied over a brown pottery base. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

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MUSIC

Garden City Achievement

By JOHN YOCOM

A YEAR ago this month St. Catharines, Ont., started to do something about a dream—the dream of having a symphony orchestra all its own. Then one Sunday night a few weeks ago an audience of citizens packed the Palace Theatre. They listened to an orchestra of 80 other citizens fiddle and blow their way through a program of Bach, Gounod, Kern, *et al.* It sure sounded like big time. The audience was certain of it when dark, debonair Mischa Mischakoff, concertmaster of the N.B.C. orchestra, stepped on stage to play the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto with their orchestra.

JAN WOLANEK

If some of the citizens pinched themselves to make sure they were still not dreaming, it would have been understandable. But it was no dream. In fact, this was the second full dress program the organization had given.

Breathlessly reported the St. Catharines *Standard* next day: "The responsive audience last night expressed themselves in ovation after ovation. This reviewer's joy in the orchestra is boundless."

The next burst of joy came on Sunday, Feb. 20, when the orchestra made its third public offering. Canadian pianist George Haddad was then the guest soloist. And since the campaign for season memberships had been successful (no ticket sale is permitted for Sunday performances), there was a full auditorium again.

Busy Telephone

Starting early on the Monday morning after the concert, the telephone of Joe West, executive president of the organization, was probably ringing until nightfall with congratulatory calls. That's what happened after the first effort last May. West and a group of St. Kitt's citizens get a special satisfaction in seeing the orchestra dream come true.

One year ago, as a starting point in the venture, they discussed the problems of finance, rehearsals and a leader with Messrs. Hall and Wolanek, manager and conductor respectively of the Batavia, N.Y., Civic Orchestra. The St. Catharines local A.F. of M. had already granted permission for union members and non-union musicians to appear together provided no fees were paid, and thereby helped the committee leap a major hurdle for there were simply not enough pros to play symphonic music. When Jan Wolanek offered his services, the first rehearsal was called for the following week.

Thirty-five musicians, from 16 to 60, turned out. Although this faithful band rehearsed through February and March, they were heading nowhere until the Palace Theatre offered the use of its auditorium for a Sunday night concert. A date (May 30) was set; the orchestra pitched into rehearsals anew; the May Court sold advertising for the programs; the committee stepped up the promotion. The show was a hit. From program sale and a silver collection $800 was realized.

Citizens who had attended the debut now became the nucleus of a mailing list for the 1948-49 season. Five hundred memberships (at $2.50 and $5 for a series of three concerts) were sold in June, the remainder just prior to the November concert.

Polish-born Jan Wolanek is steeped in old world musical tradition. For many years he was concertmaster and assistant conductor of the Buffalo Philharmonic. A rheumatic bowing arm has cut down his fiddling. At present he conducts the Batavia, Jamestown, and St. Catharines Civic Orchestras.

Right after the May launching the orchestra played for 1,200 delighted youngsters, briefed them informally on the various instruments, and gave Joe West and the association committee more ideas for bettering things in the Garden City: annual special concerts for children and a program for training ambitious, talented youngsters.

• •

VOADEN'S WORKSHOP

AFTER an interval of six years in which he devoted himself to writing projects, to the promotion of the Canadian Arts Council—of which he was the first president, and to U.N.E.S.C.O., Herman Voaden has again resumed production with the Play Workshop, his adult drama group.

The play he has chosen is Thornton Wilder's "Pullman Car Hiawatha", a challenging and unusual play which gives scope to Mr. Voaden's "symphonic" approach in which he blends music, dance and cadenced light with action and speech. The play was first produced by the Workshop on January 28 and 29, at Central High School of Commerce, Toronto. It will be seen in subsequent productions.

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MARIAN GRUDEFF
Pianist
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Photo by Driemen

WALTER KAUFMANN (*above*), *the Winnipeg Symphony's conductor, composed the dramatic music for Gweneth Lloyd's striking choreography in "Visages", original offering at the Canadian Ballet Festival.*

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RADIO

Good Adventure Yarn

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE C.B.C. "Stage" series celebrated its fifth birthday (what an astonishingly mature five-year-old!) with a sizzling performance of Joseph Conrad's ironic thriller, "Heart of Darkness". His reason for choosing the Conrad story, Mr. Allan confessed, was simply that it was "such a darned good adventure yarn"—and he proved it by keeping his listeners on the edge of their seats for almost sixty minutes. I'm convinced, however, that most of the credit for the success of this spine-tingling performance rightfully belongs to Lucio Agostini, who created a background-in-sound of absolutely terrifying reality by the use of African tribal rhythms recorded in the Congo by Canadian anthropologists. Mr Agostini and David Tasker, the sound-man, contributed more to the proceedings than any one of the actors.

Most, though not all, of the players performed brilliantly, especially Bernie Braden, as the shrewd, objective Captain Marlow, and Bud Knapp as the mysterious Mr. Kurtz, who lost his soul to the jungle. Mr. Knapp's role was, of course, an actor's dream, and he made the most of it; Mr. Braden's job was a good deal harder and he deserves top honors for doing it so expertly and so subtly. Barbara Kelly, I thought, was having a hard time in the colorless role of Kurtz's fiancée and if the attempt didn't quite come off, it was because the character was unconvincing from the start—Conrad was essentially a creator of men! The minor characters were competently handled, too, with the exception of Lloyd Bochner's cynical "brickmaker", who savored more of Anthony Hope than Joseph Conrad.

As Mr. Allan said, "Heart of Darkness" is a darn good adventure yarn; it is not, however, a darn good play—in fact it is not a play at all, and all the brains and talent of the C.B.C.'s drama department can't make it one! The Sunday night performance was magnificent story-telling with sound effects but, except for the last five minutes, it was never a play: it was incredibly dramatic but it was never a drama.

The essence of Conrad is man against a background of nature, not man against man, and that is why his stories won't be made into plays; his narrative remains narrative and defies recasting, even in the most expert hands.

"The Rich Man"

Mac Shoub's adaptation of "The Rich Man" by Henry Kreisel started off so well and finished so badly that I wished I had switched it off at half-time. The plot was an excellent one, and perfectly suited to an hour-long radio broadcast; it was well cast and well paced and it ought to have been a thoroughly good show. It was spoiled by that phenomenon to which Mary Lowrey Ross referred at some length in SATURDAY NIGHT two or three weeks ago—namely, the Male Crying Jag. It is an appalling thing to witness on the screen and an equally appalling thing to listen to on the air—and the last fifteen minutes of "The Rich Man" were so drenched with masculine tears, so loud with the whining, snivelling and blubbering of Jacob Grossman that the average listener surely must have felt the hot flush of embarrassment creeping up the back of his neck! Why should Jewish writers, like Mr. Kreisel—writing, largely, for non-Jewish audiences—caricature their own people so shamefully? Surely we are not supposed to believe that the State of Israel was founded by men like Jacob Grossman!

The broadcast of "The Well of the Saints" was Irish in all the wrong spots and all the wrong ways. It had all the wild confusion of a Dublin farce and virtually none of the characteristics of a play by Ireland's greatest dramatist. Most of the fault was in the adaptation, which was a clumsy and inexpert affair—unforgivably so for an experienced radio writer like Mac Shoub, who will have drawn down a variety of Hibernian curses on his head for what he did to the carefully fashioned prose of J. M. Synge. I think Mr. Shoub must have forgotten that we couldn't see what was going on; at any rate, he took no pains to make it clear to us what relationship the characters bore to each other and to the scene as a whole.

The best Wednesday Night "talks" programs we have had for a long, long time were the three broadcasts entitled "The Well of English", given by W. H. Brodie, the C.B.C.'s Supervisor of Broadcast Language. This was—in the very best sense of the term—what the movies call "Adult Entertainment". What a treat it is to hear a subject like this discussed expertly, fluently, sensibly and without a trace of cant or preciosity! Let's hope that Mr. Brodie will consent to come out from behind the scenes more often.

An unusual, and useful, commercial program is currently being broadcast over a group of Ontario and Manitoba stations: it is entitled "The People's Paper" (no relation to the *Canadian Tribune*) and is sponsored by five Canadian pulp and paper companies. The program stars John Fisher, the well-known commentator, and is designed to acquaint radio listeners with the structure of the paper industry and its importance in Canada's economy. The first program was interesting, informative and lively and future ones promise to be even more so.

Photo by Gordon H. Jarrett

MUSIC FESTIVALS are making their annual sweep. They have already begun in Eastern Canada. Winnipeg's, claimed to be largest in the Commonwealth, begins on March 5. At Toronto Kiwanis Music Festival in Eaton Auditorium, Feb 21-March 6, Girls' Chorus of St. Clement's School (above) will appear for the second year. Dominion adjudicators will be British musicians: Cornelius Fisher, Herbert Wiseman, Helen Henschel, Cyril Hampshire, and Professor J. Peebles Conn.

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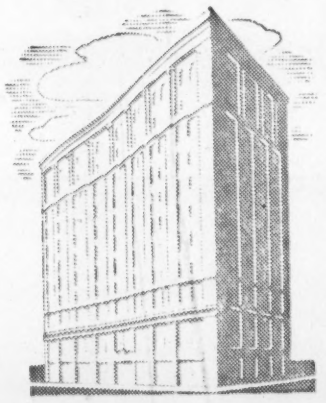

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insecure and useful investments for the protection of policyholders . . . This represents an increase of $3,483,770 during the year.

A copy of the complete Annual Report will be mailed upon request . . .

OTHER PAGE

Nova Scotia Suite

By WATSON KIRKCONNELL

GRAND PRE

Adagio

THE grass is green along the gleaming meadows
Beneath the sun, beside the shining sea;
Not even random cloudlets cast their shadows
On these fair fields and their serenity.

Along the dykes of old Acadian annals
The soft-eyed cattle graze and wander slow
Beside the tidal brooklets' oozy channels
And ghosts of gardens vanished long ago.

In this domain the living present slumbers
In solemn sleep, and dreams an ancient dream,
And hears across the years in timeless numbers
The still-returning tides of Ocean's stream.

BLOMIDON

Allegro con Brio

BLOW me down, Blomidon! (What is so fine as
College-crowned slopes by the Basin of Minas?)
Blow me down, Blomidon! (Let the wind blow
Over the Ridge to the green Gaspereau.)
Blow me, and blow me, and blow me, I pray,
Fragments of dreams of a far yesterday:
Sunshine and shadow and laughter and love,
White halls that soar to the heavens above,
Dreams of the spirit and dreams of the brain,
Dreams of the heart with its rapture and pain. . .
Blow me down, Blomidon, blow from the deep,
Acadie's dreams to ennoble my sleep!

SOUTH SHORE

Scherzo

HERE of old a man would sooner
Sail a lugger or a schooner
As a fisher or harpooner
Than have castles by the score,
For a ship was all their glory,
Whether privateer or dory,
And with ships they wrote their story
On the Old South Shore.

Out of Lunenburg or Chester,
In the wake of a Sou'wester,
They would sail her just to test her
Or to implement their store,
And they'd sail a little quicker
If the fog was getting thicker—
Or the cargo was of liquor
For the Old South Shore.

And the Shore folk still go faring
In pursuit of cod and herring,
And they do their deeds of daring
As their fathers did of yore;
Here the deep is still auspicious,
And they dine on clams and fishes
For there's nothing more delicious
On the Old South Shore.

ANNAPOLIS VALLEY

Allegro Vivace

SALLY lives 'mid apples in the Valley of Annapolis;
Rosy-cheeked as apples in the fall is pretty Sally;
Prim she walks on Sunday where the snow-white Baptist chapel is;
Neat and sweet and slender, she's the pride of all the Valley.

Sally has a suitor whom she smiles upon most tenderly.
Few there are who know him. 'Tis the lad she hails as "Willy."
There is much decorum in that maiden made so slenderly:
Open exhibition of their love she'd think was silly.

Willy sits beside her and they sip soft cider happily;
Just to be together is a little taste of heaven;
Not a word of wedlock has been spoken, slow or snappily:
Sally is but six, you see, and Willy's only seven.

CAPE BRETON

Adagio

HERE, as of old, the misty mountain rises
In solemn state beside a Northern sea;
Here, as of old, blue loch or firth surprises
The eye with beauty or sublimity;
Here, as of old, men joy in honest labor
By land or sea or deep within the mine;
Here, as of old, they dance, and toss the caber,
And pipe the airs that stirred their fathers' line.

Here, from the headlands of this vast grey island,
Our children gaze on grey, familiar foam:
If, as of old, the pulsing heart is Highland,
The heart of Scotland shares a vaster home.

ANNAPOLIS VALLEY

MY EYES are in the present, but my mind is in the past;
Eternity is in my soul, and I can see at last.
The scattered memories of youth come dancing through the gloom
Of darkened years, like shafts of light within a shuttered room.
In dreamy years I looked and prayed for special acts of God,
But now I see His constant grace in rock, and tree, and sod.
The dream gives way to vision as the parts become a whole,
And the single eye is nurtured on the glory in the soul.
They live a strange disjointed life who see, and then believe;
Now I know familiar things. Believing, I perceive.

Within this valley, once beneath the coldly cruel sea,
The mountains left a river for the traffic of the free.
The tireless tides of Fundy alternate its restless flow
Till it spends itself and slumbers where the apple-orchards grow.
In mighty sea and lordly stream, the harvest of the land,
I know that God is greater than the blessings of His hand.

The huddled rocks provide me with a shelter and a seat,
And the tide throws up the seaweed as a carpet for my feet.
The mountain stretches out an arm to form the curving beach
Where children romp in careless play beyond the eddies' reach.
Hearing whispers in the silence, reading messages in clay,
In faith I face the future with the God I know to-day.

QUINTIN WARNER

BOOKS FOR EUROPE

CANADA'S answer to the desperate need of libraries in Europe, which were damaged and looted during World War II, is the March of Books. This nation-wide campaign has been organized to collect books and periodicals of educational value from Canadians for supervised distribution to war damaged libraries.

Most in demand are recent scientific and technical publications. Material published during or after 1935 is especially required but standard works and classics in all subject are valuable.

To ensure that delivery of all contributions is made, the Canadian Book Centre has been established in Halifax to screen books for subject matter and to sort and distribute them according to applications made by European institutions.

Look over your bookshelves and see what YOU can spare. To make it easier for you to contribute to the March of Books, a door-to-door collection will be made by Boy Scouts.

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 22, 1949 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

U.S. Tariff Administration Is Block On Our Path To Trade Balance

By ERNEST WAENGLER

Not only does the height of the United States tariff keep out Canadian goods, but the way customs laws are administered—the way sections of the act are interpreted—serves as an effective barrier on our road to a balance of trade. We are now trying to raise the volume of goods going to the United States, to pay for the American goods we demand.

Under the I.T.O., restrictive administration of customs law is condemned. Mr. Waengler, an export manager for a Canadian firm, details the difficulties caused by U.S. customs administration, and indicates there is hope of change.

CANADIANS are becoming aware, at least for the time being, that, exclusive reliance on multilateral trading is no longer practical. We would prefer a world in which we can freely sell our product to whoever needs it and buy from whatever source we choose. Unfortunately, however, that world does not exist; we have to concentrate on selling as much as we can to those who pay us in a currency that we can convert into the goods we need ourselves.

Today roughly half of our total exports go to the United States; there are signs that the percentage may get even larger during the next few years. Already trade between Canada and the United States exceeds that of any other two nations in the world.

Recent years have seen a tremendous development in our industrial power; when considering our future role as suppliers, we can no longer think of ourselves as a gigantic cow pasture on top of a potential treasure of mineral wealth.

Chances

What are our chances of increasing our exports to the United States to the point of complete balance, without having to deny ourselves the goods they offer us? The U.S. is still a country of traditionally high tariffs. Although it is true that some 70 per cent of dutiable imports into the U.S. have been subject to recent tariff reductions, the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act of 1930 is still in effect. It was originally promulgated to protect the "infant industries" of the U.S. against "unfair" competition from outside.

Adopted in spite of protests from the majority of American economists, who saw disastrous effects on world trade, it was a product of the first year of the depression. U.S. manufacturers feared that the importation of cheap, manufactured goods would accelerate the disintegration of the economy. The "infant" has come of age, so much so that he makes the rest of the world's industries look like embryos, but the act stands, and the spirit which produced it goes marching on.

It survives, perhaps, because tariffs are a political much more than an economic issue. A Congressman from a New England fishing district would immediately lose all chances of re-election if he was to vote for reduction of the duty on Canadian fish. His constituents are not interested in the economy of the U.S. as a whole and even less in a healthier world economy. They want to sell their catch at the highest possible price with a minimum of competition.

Yet there are signs of hope. The wall built by short-sighted isolationism was breached almost as soon as it was built. The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, passed in 1934 and renewed periodically until the present, gives the President the power to lower tariffs — certainly a gigantic step forward to freeing international trade. Canada made three agreements with the U.S. under this act, in 1935, 1938 and 1947.

While manufacturers and labor unions agree when it comes to protective tariffs, a more tolerant attitude on the part of U.S. labor has appeared. The proponderately agricultural South has always been in favor of lower tariffs. The Democratic Party, which traditionally derives much of its support and many of its doctrines from that region, has carried that feeling along. The re-election of the Truman administration was a ray of hope to Canadian exporters. The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and the powers it bestows on the President have been subject to limitations imposed by the recent Republican Congress. Some of these limitations are now almost sure to be discarded. Truman supports the International Trade Organization which is dedicated to the removal of tariff discriminations and unfair customs practices. I.T.O. should have a beneficial effect on the economic relations between the great trading nations of the world.

So far U.S. tariff reductions have mainly affected raw materials and slightly processed materials. The larger the degree of processing, the higher the tariff. The rates on most finished products and especially consumers' goods are still practically prohibitive. Yet, if we are to gear our economy to maximum trade with the United States, our manufacturing industries will have to play an increasingly large part. Our aim must be to obtain freer entry for more highly manufactured goods. It has even been suggested that we use the dependence of the United States on such Canadian products as newsprint to wield a club over the heads of Washington officials who feel that the U.S. should do all the high-grade manufacturing while Canada supplies only the raw materials.

The height of the U.S. Tariff barrier is not the only block on the path to a balanced trade. The administration of the Tariff Act makes it, in effect, much more restrictive than it sounds. This is what is called the "invisible tariff." Every exporter has his own list of snags he has experienced in clearing goods through U.S. Customs. There appears to be a widespread belief on the part of customs officers that their purpose is to keep goods out of the country. They stick strictly to the letter of their customs law; sometimes they arrive at interpretations that to exporters appear contrary to common sense.

One of the most frequent sources of disagreement is the valuation for duty. The law is that it should be based on the foreign value or the export value, whichever is higher. Where a Canadian manufacturer has used imported raw materials on which he paid duty, that duty is included in the valuation for U.S. duty although it is subject to drawback and is never a genuine element of cost.

Foreign Value

The foreign value is defined as the price at which such or similar goods are freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the principal markets of the country from which they are exported. "Freely to all purchasers" is interpreted as meaning, in the case of all consumers' goods, the price to the retailer, although the transaction may be one between the manufacturer and a distributer and despite the fact that the manufacturer may never have any dealings with retailers.

The valuation of a shipment may be increased, for any of these reasons, months after the goods have been cleared and additional duty charged. Or the appraiser may hold goods at the customs warehouse for an indefinite period if he feels that he should have additional information about the value. The classification of goods for duty varies from one port of entry to another and may change from one shipment to the next. Goods may be rejected at the border because of complicated regulations regarding marking and wrapping.

At the Geneva Conference representatives felt that clearing up the administrative aspects of international trade rules was just as important as lowering tariffs. The final agreement contained the clause (Art.X,3a) that countries should administer their customs laws "in a uniform, impartial and reasonable manner".

Canada was the first trading nation to reform its customs administration under this agreement (our Customs Act was amended last June). The recent report by the U.S. Associates (the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce, Inc.) recommends many specific changes in U.S. customs procedure. There is reason to believe that the State Department in Washington is also sympathetic to reforms of antiquated customs laws and practices. Nobody has a greater interest in these reforms than we. They will be another long step forward on the stony road toward balancing the relations between the world's closest trading partners.

HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW?

—Photo by R.C.A.F.

WOOD WORKERS: Though the days of wooden aircraft are gone, the R.C.A.F. finds it must organize wood-working shops for maintenance of wooden equipment. Photo shows a station workshop and apparatus.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Progress or Security?

By P. M. RICHARDS

WHICH do we want more, progress or security? Should we aim at efficiency in production and the largest possible production of wealth, or at greater security for the individual with whatever that involves in loss of productive efficiency and wealth and material progress? Today the world is divided, Right and Left, on this question. Western industrial civilization grew up under the ideas of the Right, and brought into being more wealth than was ever before imagined. But it was a system that took little notice of the miseries and injustices that were the price of its progress, with the result that during the last twenty years there has been a considerable swing to the doctrines of the Left.

Neither is wholly right nor wholly wrong, says Geoffrey Crowther, Editor of the London *Economist*. In a speech in New York, he told about the economic consequences of socialism in Great Britain, as exemplified by the progressive nationalization of industry. He said the British government's eight nationalization schemes had produced no particular economic consequences so far. Certain tendencies had been revealed, and on the whole they told against nationalization. But none of them made much difference in the short run.

The evidence to date fully confirmed the judgment that the mere fact of ownership of an industry, whether it was public or private, was of little or no importance. What *did* matter was how the owners of the industry, whoever they were, ran it. On that vital point the only evidence yet available was that a publicly-owned industry was run in very much the same way as one privately owned.

"Indeed," said Crowther, "I make a grievance out of this lack of change. If there was no intention of making a drastic change in an industry's method of operation, what on earth was the point of taking all the trouble to nationalize it? If you merely substitute public for private ownership and do nothing else, then the probability seems to me that your industry will slowly deteriorate. Political pressures, deference to the trade unions, committee government and — above and beyond all else—the lack of competition—in time all these factors of decay will have their effect."

Thus, said Crowther, unless there was something big in prospect that promised to offset those disadvantages, there was no case for nationalization. But it happened that in each of the three important industries nationalized in Britain, there was something big which needed doing and which only the state could do. The British coal-mining industry was old and geologically very difficult to work. Its rehabilitation called for a big program of rationalization, of re-equipment and of concentration on the lowest-cost pits. It was clear that this task was beyond the powers of the private owners of the industry. The economic justification for the nationalization of the mines was that only the state could provide the capital and carry through the reorganization.

Transport, Power

In transport, there was a similar situation. Over the last forty years a great road transport system had grown up to supplement and compete with the railways, with the result that today Britain has considerably more transport than it needs. Crowther said there was in Britain a case for working out some differentiation of task between the rail and the road, with the aim of reducing the volume of transport capital that has to be maintained and the numbers of transport employees who have to be remunerated. It could result in a great reduction in the overall cost of transport. Clearly, said Crowther, it could only be done if both systems of transport were in the same ownership, and equally clearly the only possible owner was the state.

Similarly in the case of electric power, the British electricity supply system had got off on the wrong foot in the 1890's owing to the excessive parochialism inflicted upon it by Parliament. Ever since then there has been far too much variety, not merely in charges and rating systems but also in technical factors such as voltages and frequencies. Here again there were economies to be reached which might be large enough to outweigh the characteristic defects of public ownership.

In each of these cases, Crowther concluded, there were arguments for nationalization. It offers strategic advantages, plus the tactical disadvantages inseparable from large-scale, bureaucratic, monopolistic organization. But while the tactical disadvantages are almost inevitable and make their appearance at once, the strategic gains will have to be worked for, and in any case will not mature for some time. The onus of proof is definitely on the advocates of nationalization. What will they do with the industries they have nationalized? The fact of nationalization proves nothing; the future conduct of the industries will prove everything.

Should Future Citizens Pay For Present Amenities?

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London.

British bankers, reviewing the present economy of the United Kingdom, claim tax levels are too high. They insist that too many investible funds are being diverted from the private sector of the economy to the public, or government sector. High taxation advocates claim that private capital is unwilling to make the needed investments. Mr. Marston argues that future generations should not be made to pay for present social services.

London.

IN THEIR REVIEWS of the economic scene this year the British bankers have developed one central theme: governmental expenditure. It is a matter exercising the minds of economists and businessmen in every "free enterprise" country in the world. It is of particular importance just now, when most people believe that the boom is at last near its end, and when everyone is agreed that we ought to have evolved since the last slump some means of warding off the next one.

In that setting it might appear that the British bankers' views were out of accord with the times. Their demand, consistent and strongly expressed, is for less governmental expenditure, less taxation, and so more financial freedom for private initiative.

The bankers are taking a long view. They are concerned with the principles governing the allocation of a nation's resources between the "public" and the "private" sector. They see in the steady growth of governmental spending a threat that the life-blood of industry will be slowly drained away.

Anti-Tax

Briefly, the argument runs thus: One way or another (if only by means of the printing-press) "public" expenditure draws off resources from the "private" sector. If the expenditure is financed by "unsound" methods it causes inflation, if by "sound" methods it involves high taxation. Taxation diminishes not only personal consumption but also saving; and as applied to companies, especially when capital values are inflated, it may well leave insufficient resources to promote new schemes, or even to replace obsolete equipment. In many spheres, it is claimed, this situation, where equipment is gradually deteriorating for want of adequate finance, exists already.

The exponents of governmental financing reply thus: Private saving, even (as in Britain) at somewhat raised interest-rates, has shown itself to be not so much unable as unwilling to restrict consumption in favor of investment. The government has therefore to enforce saving by high taxation, the proceeds of which are devoted partly to capital projects. This investment is a necessary supplement to the modernization and development plans of private industry.

Objectives

Unfortunately, a clear and concise statement of policy has not yet been presented by either side in the controversy. One reason is that as soon as it comes to practical discussion the whole question becomes deeply involved in politics. If it could once be agreed what the objectives were, it would probably be found that there were no fundamental disagreements as to means.

Some opponents of "public" spending say quite boldly—what they know will be unpopular in some quarters—that the resources needed for ambitious social schemes are not available, and that expenditure on social services should be cut. They could doubtless specify more clearly which social services they would reduce if they felt it to be politically expedient to do so; but it is difficult to advocate retrenchment on education or medical services without being dubbed reactionary, on cost-of-living subsidies without being accused of attacking living standards.

The bankers have a reply to such accusations: that these services have to be paid for, and that it is better to face the fact than to evade it until industrial decay presents the reckoning.

The high-taxation advocates are mostly either confused or evasive. Their argument that private savings are not enough ignores the fact that "public" capital expenditure on schools, however desirable, is no substitute for re-equipping industry. They fail to answer the charge that social services in the present restrict the basis on which a high standard of living can be built up for the future.

The "totalitarian" economies are more logical. They allocate specified proportions of the national product to capital investment, social services, and consumption. And it is generally found that personal consumption is avowedly sacrificed for industrial development and social services. Thinking people in the "free" economies know quite well that sacrifices must be made, but they are hesitant in telling the general public that this or that desired objective must be deferred until the national capital has been built up to attain it.

There will undoubtedly be serious results in the coming years if this problem is not squarely faced. The bankers have not said the last word in the controversy, but they have shown awareness of the issues, and they have uttered warnings which the government would not be wise to ignore.

What is happening now cannot continue indefinitely. It is a policy of high taxation—relatively easy when incomes are inflated—without due care for the use of the money so raised. There may be a good case for transferring to the national exchequer an increased proportion of the national income, but there is nothing to be said for spending the revenue freely for non-productive purposes.

If taxation is to remain high, the government should review its expenditure in the light of long-term capital needs, so that future generations will not have to pay for this generation's amenities.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Safety Record of Ontario Mines Commended By Mines Minister

By JOHN M. GRANT

IS MINING DANGEROUS? The answer is definitely in the negative if the workers exercise reasonable care and forego the taking of risks or chances, a trait, or gambling instinct, inherent in man. It is estimated that about four-fifths of all accidents in mines can be directly attributed to the so-called human element, in other words, to something that can only be controlled by the miner himself. The mines undoubtedly present many and diversified opportunities for taking risks or chances, which places the industry on a par with most others as far as accidents are concerned. As to the cure for the taking of chances safety experts emphasize that this lies in the development of safety consciousness, and as recently pointed out by W. B. Paton, Inspector of Explosives, Dominion Bureau of Mines, this is the sincere belief on the part of the miner that his daily conduct in the mine will guarantee his safe conduct to the surface, when he will have pity rather than contempt for the fool, advise rather than deride the learner in his mistakes, and when his eyes and his ears and his very soul will have a more mutual understanding than dear friends, etc.

•

The mining industry in Ontario established an excellent safety record in their operations during 1948, and this has drawn praise from Hon. L. M. Frost, Minister of Mines. "Ontario's fatality rate of 0.89 persons killed per thousand employed is a decrease of 0.24 per thousand over the preceding year and is 0.91 lower than the average over the last 25 years," Mr. Frost stated. The Mines Minister expressed the opinion that cooperation between the industry and the technical personnel of the Mines Inspection Branch of Ontario Department of Mines, had reached a level of near perfection and that this, to a large degree, had resulted in the reduction of fatalities in mining operations.

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During 1948 the mines, metallurgical works, quarries and clay, sand and gravel pits, regulated by the Mining Act, reported 2,458 accidents to employees. There were 29 fatalities and 2,429 non-fatal accidents during that period. "These returns to the Department represent a decrease of 7 per cent in the total number of accidents reported and a reduction of six in the number of fatalities over the preceding year. The actual number of accidents involving fatalities is 27. This is three less than in 1947", explained Mr. Frost. "These figures are interesting in view of the fact that employment statistics show an increase of about 1,600 over the preceding year", said Mr. Frost. There was an increase of about 4 per cent at the mines, 9 per cent at metallurgical works, 15 per cent at quarries, and 32 per cent at clay, sand and gravel pits. Owing to the present lack of interest in the search for new gold mines, employment decreased about 35 per cent in the contract diamond drilling industry.

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A group of 18 claims in the Great Slave Lake lead-zinc-silver area at Indian Mountain Lake, north of Great Slave Lake, has been acquired by Consolidated Lebel Oro Mines, formerly Lebel Oro Mines. The reorganized company purchased the property from James P. McAvoy and associates in consideration of $20,000 and the issue of 1,000,000 shares. It was the McAvoy organization which sold the B.B. group of 33 claims to Hollinger Consolidated a few months ago for $350,000, of which $50,000 was paid in cash. The new holdings of Consolidated Lebel Ore lie 1¼ miles to the north of the Hollinger ore occurrences. The McAvoy discloseure on the B.B. group of a 250-foot length of ore averaging 14 feet in thickness, grading about 18 per cent zinc, 3.5 per cent lead and eight ounces of silver to the ton caused the original excitement in the area. Drilling has been carried out by Hollinger during the past three months, but official details as to results are still lacking. "I think the Consolidated Lebel Oro have as good a piece of ground as there is in the entire area," Mr. McAvoy told the writer while in Toronto last week. "There are known showings both to the north and south of the Lebel Oro ground," he said, "the one to the south is the group currently being operated by Hollinger, and the one to the north is on the Voy group which we (McAvoy) are opening up." Mr. McAvoy added that both showings occur on the same contact that traverses the Lebel Oro ground for its entire length and he states that it is on this contact that the largest known bodies of ore have been found to date. Mr. McAvoy believes that the showings at the eastern end of Great Slave Lake will develop into large sources of both lead and zinc, which will justify putting in a smelter, and added "if you get a smelter you will get a railroad." Consolidated Lebel Oro is capitalized at 5,000,000 shares and officials of the new company are: S. A. Perry, president; B. B. Nicholls, vice-president; F. M. Hannaford, secretary-treasurer; Edgar McLean and J. C.

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

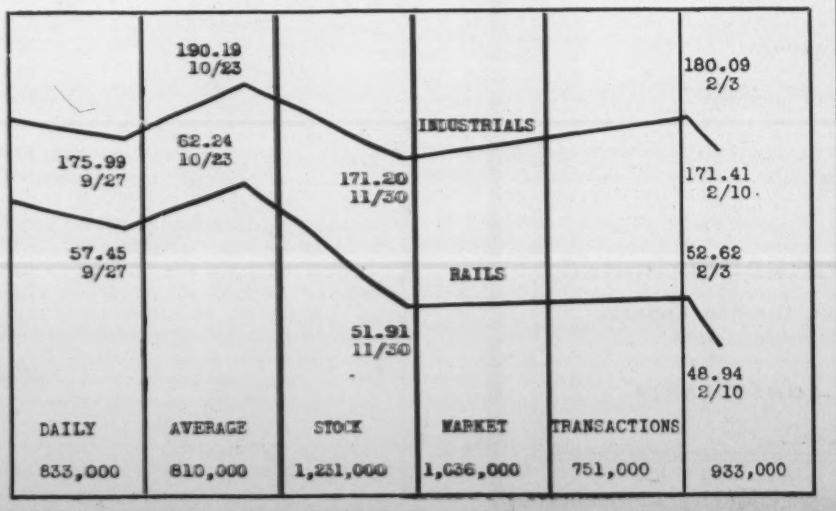
By Haruspex

COMMON stocks continue favorably priced from the earnings and yield standpoint, but remain under pressure from investor fears as to the business outlook and possible adverse legislation. Barring war, and assuming, as we do, no business collapse, market uncertainty should give way, in the course of the year, to better markets.

After two and one-half years of trepidation over possible peaking of the business boom, stocks are now faced with the eventuality itself. While a certain and, perhaps, large degree of discounting of current business news has thus been effected by the market, there remains the possibility that moderate further decline will be witnessed over the months more immediately ahead. This will be determined in due course by the day-to-day unfoldment of prices. So far, market decline has been on moderate volume—another indication that business developments have caught the market unaware.

Currently, the two Dow-Jones averages are at the November 1948 support point, with the rails slightly under, the industrials slightly over. Breaking of this point by the industrials, also would imply a testing of the extreme 1946, 1947 and 1948 support levels at around 160/165. Inability, after due testing, to push the industrial average under 171.20, however, would suggest worthwhile rally, with possible more important turning point. Stocks seem reasonably priced. As previously stated, while uncertain as to price action over the early months of the year we believe better prices will be witnessed later in the year, particularly if taxes are not largely increased in the U.S.A. We would maintain positions and use periods of price weakness for purchase of stocks where cash reserves are excessive.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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Ruse, directors. A block of 50,000 shares has been underwritten at 10 cents a share and an option given on 1,500,000 shares at prices ranging from 12½ to 40 cents. The stock was called for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange on February 8.

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The raising of its dividend rate is pleasing news for shareholders of Kerr-Addison Gold Mines. The payment on February 25 will be five cents as compared with recent distributions of three cents. The company's dividend is paid every two months. Mill capacity was recently increased to 4,000 tons a day, and it is expected the production rate this year will exceed $9,000,000. As the company rebuilds its surplus the enlarged production can be expected to be reflected in further lifts in the dividend. The dividend was cut to three cents every two months with the first 1947 distribution to provide money for the mill expansion. In 1946, 1945 and 1944 the dividends totalled 30 cents a year, in 1943, 1942 and 1941 the company returned 35 cents a share, while the 1940 payments amounted to 15 cents.

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East Sullivan Mines, holding a copper-zinc-gold-silver property in Bourlamaque township, Quebec, where milling commenced late in December expects to have the production rate up to 2,000 tons daily before the end of the month. Early in February the mill, which was started at 500 tons, was treating 1,200 tons of ore daily, and indications are that the plant will prove capable of handling more than the 2,000 tons for which the first unit was designed. The first carload of copper concentrates was shipped the second week in January and the grade represented a premium over the contract requirements. While a 22 per cent concentrate is called for the first shipment ran 25 per cent copper. So far the ore has been coming almost entirely from the lower portion of the "A" orebody, which follows initial plans of providing low grade feed during the tune-up period. Average grade in January was 1.2 per cent copper, but as stope development progresses, grade is increasing and will be gradually raised to mine average of 2.21 per cent copper.

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Net profit of Dome Mines in 1948, estimated at 84 cents per share, was the lowest in many years. The anticipated low earnings compare with $1.08 in 1947, $1.05 in 1946, $1.18 in 1945, $1.45 in 1944, and $1.56 in 1943. The company milled 620,800 tons for a production of 155,470 ounces of gold, having a value of $5,463,596. Estimated benefits under the government cost-aid are $155,212. The per ton recovery for the year was $8.80, but in December this moved up to $10.07, the best since September, 1947, and undoubtedly results from the mining of greater tonnage on the deep levels in the northeast section of the property. Ore from what has been called the "new mine" makes it possible for Dome to handle a tonnage as large as anything in the past, and the grade assists in stabilizing the material being taken from the old parts of the mine and the Schumacher section.

•

Net profit of Lamaque Gold Mines for 1948 is estimated at 25.26 cents per share, as compared with 16.6 cents in 1947, and the increase reflects a boost in tonnage to 351,110 tons from 209,495 tons in the preceding 12 months, although recovery was down at $7.18 as against $8.52 in the previous year. It is proposed to make further increases in production from time to time as the enlarged labor force becomes adjusted with balanced conditions of development, mining and ore treatment at each step until full capacity is achieved. Lamaque is a subsidiary of Teck-Hughes Gold Mines and it was largely responsible for the improved showing of the latter company in 1948. Estimated earnings of Teck-Hughes were 13.27 cents per share and income from Lamaque was responsible for 12.2 cents per share. In the previous 12 months net profit of Teck-Hughes was 8.32 cents. While ore tonnage at Teck-Hughes did not increase, the work of rehabilitating the mine was nearly finished at the end of the year and this will permit increases in 1949 under expected conditions of improved labor supply.

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NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of NORANDA MINES, LIMITED, payable March 15th, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business, February 15th, 1949.

By Order of the Board
J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary

Toronto, February 9, 1949.

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

THE DOWNWARD TENDENCY IN regional city living costs which occurred between November and December was reversed in January when seven of the eight indexes moved to higher levels. Vancouver's index remained unchanged. Index advances were due principally to increases in service costs which, because of their usual inherent stability, are priced for the most part only at annual intervals. In addition, foods, clothing and home-furnishing prices registered moderate gains at most centres.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, composite city index increases between December 1, 1948 and January 3, 1949 for the seven centres registering changes were as follows: Halifax, 1.5 to 152.3; Winnipeg, 1.2 to 153.4; Edmonton, 0.9 to 154.5; Montreal, 0.8 to 162.3; Saint John, 0.7 to 156.2; Toronto, 0.5 to 155.0; and Saskatoon, 0.4 to 162.0. Over the same period the Dominion index rose 0.7 points to 158.3.

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With all-time high figures for merchandise imports and with domestic exports exceeded only in the two war years, 1943 to 1944, Canada's foreign trade reached a record aggregate value of $5,747,000,000 in 1948. This was about seven per cent higher than in 1947 and slightly more than a third greater than in 1946.

Rounding out the year's total, the value for the month of December was $551,300,000 as compared with $465,100,000 a year earlier, a rise of 18.5 per cent. Substantial gains were shown in the month both for merchandise imported for consumption and domestic exports. Foreign exports were lower. (D.B.S.)

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Creamery butter production in January advanced 739,000 pounds over the same month of the preceding year, continuing the increases recorded in the two previous months. The total production was 9,696,000 pounds, 8.3 per cent higher than a year ago. In November and December the gains were nine and 16.4 per cent, respectively. (D.B.S.)

Canada's gross national product and expenditure amounted to approximately $15.4 billion in 1948, an increase of nearly 15 per cent over 1947. Most of this increase was the result of rising prices as indicated by the rise of about 14 per cent in the cost-of-living index during 1948. (D.B.S.)

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Retail sales in Canada last year were 11 per cent higher in dollar volume than in 1947. The year's gain was almost exactly the same as that shown in 1947 over 1946. Increases were registered in all regions of Canada both in December and in the year.

Sharpest gains in the month were in department stores, food stores, and shoe stores, all of which had increases of 18 per cent. December sales increases for the three trades in the apparel group —family clothing, men's clothing and women's clothing—were similar to the average gain for retail trade as a whole. (D.B.S.)

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Production and shipments of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia showed declines in October. The month's output amounted to 207,383 M feet as compared with 236,872 M in September, a decrease of 12.4 per cent, and a drop of 13.6 per cent from the October, 1947 figure of 240,084 M. (D.B.S).

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Gold production in Canada moved upward during November for the second successive month, reaching the highest level for any month in 1948 and the highest since June, 1943, and increasing further the cumulative gain earlier recorded over 1947. (D.B.S.)

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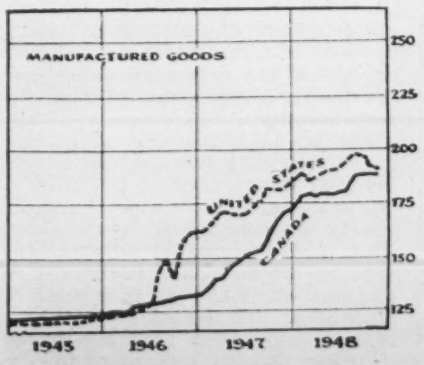
Industrial employment and payrolls showed further slight increases at the beginning of December, due to the most part to seasonally heightened activity in logging and retail trade. Curtailment was indicated in manufacturing as a whole, and in mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, and hotels and restaurants. To a large extent, these losses were also seasonal in character. (D.B.S).



Wholesale prices in Canada and the United States (official indexes 1935-38 equals 100) are compared above from 1945 through 1948 for manufactured goods. (Bank of Nova Scotia *Monthly Review*)

Guaranteed by The Province of Ontario

The Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario is the largest producer and distributor of electrical power in Canada and is vital to Ontario's diverse economic activities.

The population of Ontario comprises about 33% of the total for the Dominion and the net value of production within the Province is approximately 40% of Canada's total. We offer as principals:

Province of Ontario Guaranteed
Hydro Electric Power Commission
3% Bonds due December 15th, 1965
Denominations: $500 and $1,000

Price: 99.50 and interest, to yield 3.04%

These bonds provide excellent security of principal and income.

Telephone and mail orders receive prompt attention.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
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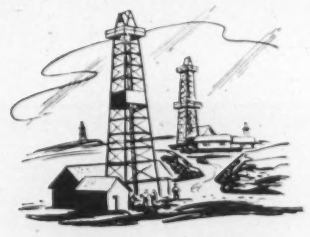
New York Halifax London, Eng.

Royalite Oil Company, Limited



Royalite Oil Company, Limited pioneered the exploration and development of the first major oil and natural gas field in Alberta. It owns or has interest in 76 oil wells and 65 gas wells. It also holds large acreages of undeveloped lands. It is the stated policy of the Company to initiate early exploration into new areas. Wholly-owned subsidiaries handle most of the crude oil output of the Turner Valley field and process virtually all the natural gas delivered from the field for domestic and commercial use in Calgary and vicinity.

Dividends have been paid regularly on the Company's Shares in each of the past 20 years. Profits in 1948 were equal to 50¢ per share and at the end of 1948 consolidated net working capital of the Company and wholly-owned subsidiaries exceeded $6 million.

We offer, as principals:

ROYALITE OIL COMPANY, LIMITED
Common Shares

Price: at market

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED
Established 1901

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Unsatisfied Judgment Fund Fills Gap In Responsibility Law

By GEORGE GILBERT

One of the defects in the financial and safety responsibility laws for motorists has been that until recently they made no provision for the recompense of the victim of the first accident of a "judgment proof" motorist or the victim of a "hit-and-run" driver whose identity is not known.

To remedy this defect and so cut the ground from under the demand for compulsory motor insurance, there has been established in several provinces what is known as an Unsatisfied Judgment Fund designed for this purpose, the money for which is obtained by a small addition, fifty cents, to the licence fee of the motorist.

WHEN what are known as financial responsibility laws for motorists were enacted in various states of the United States and provinces of Canada, they were soon recognized as a great improvement on pre-existing legislation. In short, these financial responsibility laws provided that any owner or driver against whom judgment had been rendered for damages resulting from bodily injury or death or property damage exceeding $25 should have his licence suspended until the judgment was satisfied and the driver had filed proof of his financial responsibility for the future.

Proof of financial responsibility could be made by way of an insurance policy, a security bond, or by cash deposited with the provincial authority specified. The legal limits required were $5,000 for bodily injury to or death of any person in one accident; $10,000 for bodily injury to or death of all persons in one accident; and $1,000 for damage to property. By reciprocal legislation, the requirements of the financial responsibility law were made applicable not only to the jurisdiction passing the legislation but also to motorists coming from other jurisdictions where similar legislation was in effect.

R. A. C. HENRY, internationally-known transportation engineer and economist, has been elected a director of Marine Industries Ltd. He will also be associated with Sorel Industries Ltd. Mr. Henry recently resigned his post of chairman of the Air Transport Board of Canada.

Defects in Law

But these financial responsibility laws had certain defects. For instance, the law was only operative to keep a negligent and financially irresponsible driver off the highway if judgment had been rendered against him and was not satisfied. It was found that in many cases accidents were caused by persons who were known to be "judgment proof" or of limited means, and accordingly persons injured by them would not throw money away by taking legal action against them, knowing that in any event no recovery could be made, so that such drivers continued to drive as before. Another defect of the law was that there was no guarantee that the victim of the first accident would be compensated.

From the experience gained in the administration of financial responsibility laws, there was recently developed what is known as the safety responsibility law which does away with some of the defects of financial responsibility legislation, increases the availability of indemnity to victims of motor car accidents and tends to reduce the number of accidents caused by motor vehicles. This law is so drafted that an individual may drive a motor car during his entire lifetime without being affected by the law, provided he does not become involved in an accident causing death, bodily injury or damage to property.

Originating in the state of New Hampshire, the safety responsibility law was later adopted in some 33 states. In 1945 this type of legislation was enacted by the province of Manitoba, and has since been put into force in British Columbia, and a somewhat similar form has been adopted in Ontario and Alberta.

Safety Provisions

Under the safety responsibility law in force in Manitoba, in the event of a motor vehicle accident which results in injury to or death of any person or damage to property exceeding $25, the licence of the driver and the registrations of all motor vehicles listed in the name of the person driving or owning any and every vehicle involved in the accident are suspended, unless the driver or owner has previously given proof of financial responsibility.

Another basic provision of this law is that any and every motor vehicle involved in the accident is impounded, unless proof of financial responsibility has previously been given. This provision applies whether the vehicles involved are registered in the area where the law is in force or elsewhere. The vehicle or vehicles remain impounded until the owner or driver deposits a sum sufficient to cover any claims arising from the accident, and, in addition, files proof of financial responsibility for the future.

As originally enacted, the safety responsibility law had two main weaknesses. One was that no provision was made by which the victim of a "judgment proof" driver could obtain indemnity when the driver had not been involved in a previous accident and so had not been required to file proof of financial responsibility. Also, no provision was made for the victim of the "hit-and-run" accident.

To remove the defect in the law in the case of the victim of the first accident of a driver who has not previously filed proof of financial responsibility, there has been set up under an amendment to the traffic laws of Manitoba, British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta what is known as an Unsatisfied Judgment Fund.

In Ontario among the amendments made to the Highway Traffic Act were the following: "Where any person recovers in any court in Ontario a judgment for damages on account

Can you add eight to eight without getting sixteen?

Suppose you bought your home for $8,000 before values reached their present peak. You could possibly sell that home to-day for $16,000. You've literally made $8,000. But, supposing you had to replace it. That would *cost* $16,000.

When FIRE strikes . . . you usually lose everything. How about it? Could you replace your loss . . . or would you, through an oversight, stand to lose $8,000, or more.

Fires do happen! And can happen to you! Your only protection is . . . *Adequate Insurance!* Your Norwich Union Agent will take a personal interest in working out a low-cost program of Adequate Insurance for you. Ask him to-day for an economical plan to fit your particular needs . . . covering not only fire, but burglary and public liability.

Solution for the Future

Scratching your head won't provide for your future. Your best bet for security is intelligent planning . . . *with Adequate Insurance.* Adequate Insurance costs so little and yet provides so much for you and your family. Plan now for a carefree retirement. The day you can go fishing—play golf—maybe travel—or just plain loaf. Don't put it off! Investigate this simple plan for Adequate Insurance to-day. Call your Norwich Union Life man . . . and benefit from his wide experience. There is no obligation whatsoever.

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1948 ANOTHER Great year FOR THE EMPIRE LIFE

Financial Strength and Security to Policyholders is reflected in the Company's operations as shown by this summary from the Annual Report.

Insurance in Force	$83,145,267
Total Income	2,795,596
New Insurance Paid For and Revived	12,018,418
Total Assets	16,777,119
Policy Reserves	14,212,358
Payments to Living Policyholders and Beneficiaries	1,130,279
Surplus for Protection of Policyholders	1,727,317

A copy of the annual report will be mailed on request.

of injury to, or the death of, any person or damage to property occasioned by a motor vehicle owned or operated by the judgment debtor within Ontario, upon the determination of all proceedings including appeals and upon notice to the Minister, such judgment creditor may apply by way of originating notice to a judge of the Supreme Court for an order directing payment of the amount of the judgment or the unsatisfied portion thereof out of the Fund.

Ontario Law

"Upon the hearing of the application the applicant shall show: (a) that he has obtained a judgment as set out in subsection 1 stating the amount thereof and the amount owing thereon at the date of the application; (b) that he has caused to be issued a writ of *fieri facias* or execution, and that (i) the sheriff or bailiff has made a return showing that no goods of the judgment debtor liable to be seized in satisfaction of the judgment debt could be found, or (ii) the amount realized on the sale of goods, or otherwise realized, was insufficient to satisfy the judgment stating the amount so realized and the balance remaining due on the judgment after application thereon of the amount realized."

If the judge is satisfied of the truth of the matters shown by the applicant, he may make an order directed to the Minister directing him to pay from the Fund the amount of the judgment or the balance owing thereon, but not more than $5,000, exclusive of costs, on account of injury to or death of one person, and subject to such limit for any one person so injured or killed, nor more than $10,000, exclusive of costs, on account of injury to or the death of two or more persons in any one accident; nor more than $1,000, exclusive of costs, for damage to property resulting from any one accident.

In the case of the victim of a "hit-and-run" driver, where the identity of the motor vehicle and of the owner and driver thereof is not known, similar proceedings may be taken to obtain indemnity by way of an action against the Registrar of Motor Vehicles in the Supreme Court and if the action is successful the same amounts of indemnity are recoverable as in the former instance.

• •

Money of Moment Is Gold Sovereign

By JOHN ASHWIN

Britain's gold sovereigns, withdrawn from circulation in the thirties, and used during the war to finance underground work in Europe, are now the accepted currency through the Middle East and across to Paris. Changing currency values in many countries have raised the value of gold coin to unprecedented heights.

London.

GOLDEN sovereigns, the popular coins of grandfather's day, are coming into their own again. Withdrawn from circulation in this country in 1914, "illegal money" since 1939, they are now being used as a "new currency" in Europe and the Middle East. The same coins, depicting the same St. George and the Dragon—but with a different story to tell.

Where grandfather raised 20s. for his sovereign, the traders of France and Germany are getting over a hundred. Where grandfather exchanged his sovereigns for snuff and penny-farthings—dealers in Palestine and Greece are buying arms, ammunition and equipment.

Just how widespread this new Reign of the Sovereign is becoming can be judged by the fact that when thousands of pounds' worth of British, German and Italian war material disappeared from arms dumps in the Egyptian desert, it was traced as sold to Arabs and Jews—much of it for golden sovereigns packed in boxes of sugar and tea. It is estimated that nearly a quarter of the entire military stores lying from Cairo to Mersa Matruh—were sold under Sovereign Exchange.

Nor is the new rôle of the Golden Sovereign always just a matter of straightforward exchange. Hundreds of sovereigns, melted down and transformed into easily-made necklaces and bracelets, have been shipped—and even flown—from Palestine to buyers in America and on the Continent in payment for "military equipment."

In the mountains north of Athens thousands of sovereigns dropped by the R.A.F. to help the guerillas during the war are now being used as local currency in preference to all other exchange.

In Greece, so general has the golden sovereign exchange become, the Bank has officially released some of them—to stabilize the drachma, now selling at over 200,000 drachmas for one sovereign. A new suit in Athens costs a million drachmas—or four golden sovereigns. Meanwhile, on the Continent, the tales of the Golden Sovereign to-day are stranger than all the stories that came with the Gold Rush of the early 1930's—when England came off the Gold Standard and sovereigns were sold by the sackful at 10,000 a time.

Up And Up

Then a sovereign—at the most—was worth 30s. To-day that same sovereign in France is worth 5,600 francs—or over £6.

They are the sovereigns that were used as international exchange by the Maquis — and by our own underground workers — during the war. Now they are being traded for everything from houses to food. Even the popular name for the golden sovereign—"King George's Horsemen"—first used among the Arabs, has now spread to the Continent. And the value of the "horsemen" is growing.

And the reason for the return of the sovereign? In the words of a member of the U.N. back from Europe:

"The sovereign can be bartered anywhere in any exchange—for gold is gold the world over."

Among rich and poor alike—the peasant from the mountains, the well-to-do business man — the sovereign demands an equal trade. Tomorrow may bring new and more settled currencies. Until it does the Golden Sovereign of grandfather's day will still remain—the Money of the Moment.

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance

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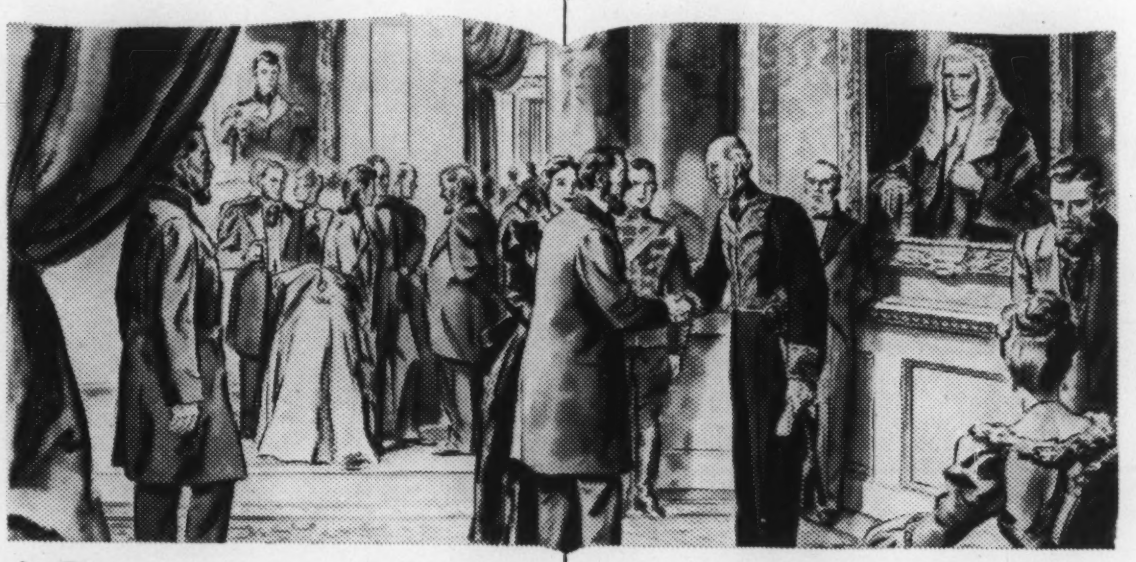

Born at Berthier in 1791, John Beverley Robinson studied law and was appointed acting Attorney General when 21 years old. He was appointed Chief Justice of Upper Canada in 1829 and later Speaker of the Executive Council. In 1850 he was created a baronet.

His brother William Benjamin became Inspector-General in 1844. His son John Beverley, also a lawyer, soldier and statesman, was elected Mayor of Toronto in 1857. In 1880 he was named Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Truly a distinguished family of Canadian statesmen.

Great Families Create Great Nations

Distinguished English statesman and Secretary of State to King James I, Calvert, head of the famous Calvert family, founded pioneer colonies in Newfoundland and Maryland early in the 17th Century.

Calvert's descendants fostered the principles of democratic freedom and religious tolerance among their New World settlers. They proved their sincerity by granting a greater measure of freedom than had hitherto been enjoyed and by permitting the settlers to inaugurate democratic self-government.

The family is the corner-stone upon which great nations are built. Let each of us strive to promote within the great Canadian family the same concepts of freedom and tolerance pioneered by the Calvert family over three hundred years ago.

The Calvert family present a freedom charter to their settlers.

Calvert DISTILLERS (Canada) Limited

AMHERSTBURG • ONTARIO

Business Briefs

THE BRITISH MORTGAGE AND TRUST Corporation's seventieth annual report, for the year 1948, states that after paying or providing for all taxes and expenses of operation, the net earnings of 1948 are $112,441 as compared with $101,466 in 1947. Another $100,000 was added to the general reserve fund, which now equals paid-up capital which stands at $1,000,000. This money, in part, was transferred from special reserves set up out of non-recurring profits.

AT THE Royal Trust Co.'s 49th annual meeting, it was reported that 1948 earnings were up $225,000 at $3,962,000 and that expenses were also up $223,000 at $3,232,000. Profit increased $2,000 and taxes reduced $25,000. A special contribution to staff pension fund of $550,000 was made. Capital, reserve and surplus decreased by $200,000 and assets under administration increased $13,000,000 to $958,000,000.

AT THE annual meeting of the Northern Life Assurance Co. of Canada held in London, Ontario, R. G. Ivey, K.C., president, pointed out that, in common with practically all other businesses, the costs of operation in the life insurance business have increased. While the condition was to be expected after years of rigid controls and shortages, the problem has been intensified by artificial barriers set up by conflicting ideologies and other burdens placed on free enterprise. Mr. Ivey informed the meeting that the company had increased its mortgage account in 1948 and raised the gross return on invested assets to 4.47 per cent. One encouraging feature of the company's results for 1948 was a moderate increase in new business.

EDWARD TYGHE STERNE, vice-president and general manager of G. F. Sterne and Sons Limited, died suddenly on February 2 at his home in Brantford, Ontario. Mr. Sterne played an important role in the two world conflicts—particularly in the Second World War when he served with distinction in the office of Chemicals Controller for Canada. Since the close of the war he has continued to play an important part in national defence as a director of Dominion Arsenals, a Crown Company, set up to coordinate all facilities for the manufacture of munitions.

In addition to his responsibilities as vice-president and general manager of G. F. Sterne and Sons Ltd, Mr. Sterne was president of Sternson Structural Specialties Limited.

PILOT Insurance Company, incorporated in Ontario in 1927, increased its assets during the past year from $1,815,502 to $2,058,872; its surplus as regards policyholders from $760,031 to $862,282; and it increased its net surplus over capital, reserve of unearned premiums, reserve for depreciation of securities, and all liabilities, from $555,531 to $657,782. The company writes automobile, fire, burglary, personal property floater, public and employers' liability, plate glass and cargo insurance, and fidelity and surety bonds.

AT THE end of 1948 insurance in force of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company, which commenced business in 1890, totalled $230,034,068, compared with $210,453,373 at the close of the previous year. New insurance issued and revived in 1948 amounted to $31,903,039, compared with $29,679,004 in 1947. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries totalled $2,515,173, compared with $2,338,307 in 1947. Income amounted to $7,946,127, compared with $7,671,073 in the previous year. Assets at the end of the year totalled $45,351,202, compared with $41,867,432 at the end of 1947. Average rate of interest earned in 1948 was 3.72 per cent, compared with 3.78 per cent in 1947.

IN 1948 the Dominion Life Assurance Company, established in 1889, increased its assets from $78,386,060 to $84,861,047, and increased its business in force by $38,984,832 to over $371,282,300. Payments to policyowners and beneficiaries last year amounted to over $4,921,800, of which 55.6 per cent was paid to living policyowners, compared with payments in 1947 of over $4,553,000, of which 59.9 per cent was paid to living policyowners. Last year the new paid-for business, increased and revived, amounted to $58,951,108, compared with $48,617,286 in 1947.

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ANNUAL 49th REPORT

for the year 1948

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PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit for year ended 31st December, 1948, after deducting management and all other expenses and providing for all contingencies	$ 730,232
Less—Provision for taxes	250,391
Net Profit	$ 479,841
Less—Dividends	320,000
Reserve for Extra Dividend	60,000
Surplus	$ 99,841
Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1947	1,210,383
Reserves recovered, no longer required	250,000
	$ 1,560,224
Less—Special Contribution to Staff Pension Fund	550,000
Balance carried forward	$ 1,010,224

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1948

ASSETS

Readily Realizable Assets (*less Reserves*)		
Bonds—Dominion and Provincial	$17,794,114	
Other Bonds	4,389,666	
Stocks (*Not exceeding market values*)	1,023,342	
	$23,207,122	
Cash	339,405	
Loans	4,248,589	
Sundry Accounts	81,894	
Readily realizable assets	$27,877,010	
Other Assets (*less Reserves*)		
Mortgages	2,028,012	
Stocks of Subsidiary Companies	191,033	
Premises	962,455	
Real Estate held for sale	1	
Total Assets	$31,058,511	

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Liabilities		
Accounts due and accrued		$ 265,379
Reserve for Extra Dividend		60,000
Bank Loans—secured by pledge of securities		6,918,550
Funds for Guaranteed Investment		15,804,358
Liabilities		$23,048,287
Capital		
Capital Stock—100,000 shares fully paid—$20.00 par value	$ 2,000,000	
Reserve	5,000,000	
Undivided Profits	1,010,224	
Capital		$ 8,010,224
Total Liabilities and Capital		$31,058,511

ASSETS UNDER ADMINISTRATION

Funds and Investments of Estates, Trusts and Agency Accounts under administration—at nominal values	$927,246,623
Company's Own and Guaranteed Account Assets	31,058,511
Security held against Contingent Liability	9,382
Total Assets Under Administration	$958,314,516

THE
ROYAL TRUST
COMPANY

OFFICES ACROSS CANADA FROM COAST TO COAST

Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria

St. John's, Newfoundland *London, England*